ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER.

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age soever, the most easie, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading, and true Writing our English-tongue, that hath ever yet been known or published by any.

And further also, teacheth a direct [illegible] unskilful person may easily both understand [illegible] words, which they shall in Scriptures, Sermons, [illegible] hear or read; & also be made able to use the [illegible] themselves, and generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the English speech, so that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters to the *Grammar School*, for an *Apprentice*, or any other [illegible] so far as concerneth *English*. And therefore it is made not only for Children, though the first Book be meer childish for them, but also for all other; especially such as that are ignorant in the *Latin* Tongue.

In the next Page the *School-Master* hangeth forth his Table to the view of all Beholders, setting forth some of the chief Commodities of his profession.

Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, by *Edward Coote*, Master of the Free-school in *St. Edmonds-Bury*.

Perused and approved by publick Authority, and now the 37 time Imprinted: with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book, added.

Printed by *A. Maxwell*, for the Company of *Stationers*. 1673.

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J. Bayntun

William Moore

His Booke

The School-Maſter his Profeſſion.

I *Profeſs to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to underſtand the true reaſon of our* English *tongue, with great expedition and pleaſure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great eaſe.*

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that ſhall be trained up for any Grammar-ſchool, that they ſhall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what eaſe and benefit it will bring unto School-maſters, they beſt know. And the ſame proffer do I make all other, both men and women; that now for want thereof are aſhamed to write to their beſt friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I aſſure all School-maſters of the English *tongue, that they ſhall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but alſo they ſhall with more eaſe and profit, and in ſhorter time teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.*

I hope by this plain and ſhort way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwiſe would have learned. And ſo more knowledg will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwiſe would have been.

I ſhall eaſe the poorer ſort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at ſchool.

Strangers, that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, ſhall by me plainly ſee and underſtand thoſe things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the firſt part of Arithmetick, *to know or write any number.*

By the Practice, hereunto adjoyned, all Learners ſhall ſo frame and tune their voices, as that they ſhall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of ſtile, in either Proſe or Verſe.

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By the ſame practice children ſhall learn, in a Catechiſm, *the knowledg of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of virtue and civil behaviour.*

I have made a part of a briſ Chronology, for practiſing of reading hard words, wherein thou ſhalt be much helped for the underſtanding of the Bible, *and other Hiſtories; and a Grammar Scholar learn to know when his Authors both* Greek *and* Latin *lived; and when the principal Hiſtories in them were done.*

I have ſet down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and underſtanding of any hard Engliſh *word borrowed from the* Greek, Latin, *or* French, *and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain Engliſh word: whereby the Children ſhall be prepared for the underſtanding of thouſands of* Latin *words before they enter the Grammar-School, which alſo will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou underſtandeſt not any word in this Book, not before expounded, ſeek the Table. If I be generally received, I ſhall cauſe one uniform manner of teaching; a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the* Latin *tongue, ſo would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practiſed.*

Finally I have given thee ſuch Examples for fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned; that if thou ſhouldſt buy the like of any other (which thou ſhalt ſeldom find in England*) they alone will coſt thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profeſſion.*

If thou deſireſt to be further ſatisfied, for the Performance of theſe things, read the *Preface*; where thou ſhalt alſo ſee the reaſon of ſome things in the firſt Book, which thou mighteſt otherwiſe diſlike.

The

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

OTher men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may juſtly uſe ſuch ſtile, as may declare learning or eloquence, fit for a Scholar; but I am inforced of neceſſity, to affect that plain rudeneſs, which may fit the capacity of thoſe perſons with whom I have to deal; the learned ſorts are able to underſtand my purpoſe, and to teach the Treatiſe without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my ſpeech unto the unskil, which deſire to make uſe of it for their own private benefit, and to ſuch men and women of Trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop keepers, Seamſters, and ſuch others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beſeech thee) to ſpeak plainly and familiarly unto thee: yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to thoſe things which I ſhall deliver unto thee: I ſeek nothing by thee, but thy own pleaſure, eaſe and profit, and the good of thy Scholars. If peradventure for 2 or 3 days at the firſt, it may ſeem ſomewhat hard or ſtrange to thee, yet be not diſcouraged, neither caſt it from thee; for if thou take diligent pains in it but 4 days, thou ſhalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knewest; yea, thou ſhalt learn more of the Engliſh tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: thou ſhalt teach thy Scholars with better commodation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth; and thou maiſt ſit on thy Shop board, at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou haſt made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order of ſtudy, I know is a ſtranger to thee; yet muſt thou now be ſure, that thou paſs not over any one word before thou well underſtand it. If thou canſt not find out the meaning and true uſe of any rule or word, and have none preſent to help thee, make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, until thou meeteſt with thy miniſter, or other learned Scholars, of whom thou maiſt enquire; and do not think it any diſcredit to declare thy want being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other ſuch like things, as thoſe of thy condition are uſually unacquainted with: rather aſſure thy ſelf, that all wiſe men will commend thee that deſireſt knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuſe to be directed I know are ſuch as delight in their ſottiſh ignorance, like *Scoggin*'s Prieſt, who becauſe he had uſed his old *Trumpſimus* for theſe dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Trumpſimus*, though it be never ſo good. Two things generally you muſt mark for the uſe of this Book. Firſt, the true underſtanding of it in the matter. Secondly the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the other of teaching it, if thou be alſo a Teacher. And for the firſt, Where I profeſs to teach with far more eaſe and pleaſure to the Learner, and therefore with greater ſpeed than others; underſtand the reaſon. Thou haſt but two principal things to learn; to ſpell truly any word of one ſyllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the firſt, I have diſpoſed ſyllables ſo in the firſt Book, however at the firſt ſight they may ſeem common, as thou canſt meet none, but either thou haſt it there ſet down, or at leaſt ſo many like, both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou ſhalt not be skilful in.

And

And I have begun with the eaſieſt, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that, they firſt learned, all other might follow with very little labour. Theſe ſyllables known, (becauſe all words be they never ſo long or hard, be made of them,) thou haſt nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down ſo eaſie and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou ſhalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience ſhall find this to be true, and ſo my promiſe in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in the firſt Book, I have differed in writing many ſyllables from the uſual manner; yea, from my ſelf in the reſt of my Work, *templ* without (*e*), and *tun* with one (*n*) and plum not plumme, my reaſon is, I have put there no more letters than are of abſolute neceſſity; when in the reſt I have followed cuſtom: yea often I write the word diverſly (if it be uſed differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the ſpeeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8, Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpoſe, which is to bring thee to the preſent uſe of reading words of one ſyllable, which thou haſt learned to ſpell, that ſo thou maiſt have nothing in the ſecond book to learn, but only Diviſion of words, and other hard Obſervations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make theſe things more plain unto thee

Alſo where I undertake to make thee write true Orthographie of any words truly pronounced; I muſt mean it of thoſe words whoſe writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the beſt Engliſh men in this land, are not agreed; As ſome write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious*, as from the Latin *malitioſus*: So ſome write *Germane* from the Latin, ſome *Germain* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or ſtrange words of Art in ſeveral ſciences, nor the unknown tearms of peculiar countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unleſs ſometimes on ſome ſpecial occaſion. I know ere this, thou thirſteſt that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maiſt with more eaſe and profit teach an hundred Scholars, than before forty: Follow my advice, and I warrant thee ſucceſs. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the beſt thou haſt, ſhall learn that here which he never knew; neither needeth he any other for Engliſh) provide and uſe theſe books; then divide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4 ſorts, as thy number is (for more thou needeſt not, although thou haſt an hundred Scholars) and place ſo many of them as are neareſt of like forwardneſs, in one leſſon or form, as in Grammar ſchools, and ſo go through the whole number, not making above four companies at the moſt: ſo that thou ſhalt have but four lectures to hear, if thou haſt an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadſt forty lectures though but forty ſcholars. Then when thou wouldſt hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty or more together: hear two or three that thou moſt ſuſpecteſt to be negligent or of a childiſh conceit, and let all the other attend; or let one read one line, ſentence, or part, another the next, and ſo through, ſo that all do ſomewhat, and none know when or what ſhall be required of him; encourage the moſt diligent and tendereſt nature: and thus doubt not, but thou ſhalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in ſeveral leſſons. For, by oppoſing each other, as I have directed in the end of the ſecond Book, emulation and fear of diſcredit, will make them ſtrive who ſhall excell; by this

means

means, alſo every one in an higher Form will be able to help thoſe under him, and that without loſs of time, ſeeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and ſweet tuning of the voice, I have given this help: I have added for Proſe all ſorts of ſtile, both dialogue and others; and for Verſe, Pſalms, and other Verſes of all the ſeveral ſorts uſual: which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any Engliſh. But here I muſt make earneſt requeſt to all careful Miniſters, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Pariſhes, they would ſometimes repair unto the Schools of ſuch teachers as are not Grammarians to hear their children pronounce: and ſo help ſuch with their diſcretion, that deſire to uſe this book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to ſee into what ignorant handling ſilly little children chance, which ſhould at firſt be moſt skilfully grounded; which is the only cauſe of ſuch woful ignorance in ſo many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one ſentence of true Engliſh; therefore let parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Tradeſmen; If thou deſireſt to be informed how to teach this Treatiſe, mark diligently the Directions given in all places of the Book; and as thy Scholar is in ſaying his leſſon, mark what words he miſſeth and note them with thy pen or pin; and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and ſo until he be perfect, not regarding thoſe where he is skilful. And let his fellows alſo remember them, to oppoſe him in their propoſitions. But methought I heard thee ſay, that my reaſons have perſwaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canſt not move all their Parents to be willing to beſtow ſo much money in a book at the firſt. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they ſhall ſave much by the bargain. But they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then anſwer, that a remedy is provided for that alſo, which is this; Firſt the Printer upon ſight hereof, framed the Horn book according to the order of this book, making the firſt part of my ſecond page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reaſon: for a child may by this Treatiſe almoſt learn to ſpell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being firſt learned, being the ground-work of ſpelling, all the reſt of this work will be gotten with ſmall labour. Secondly, I have ſo diſpoſed the placing of my firſt book, that if a child ſhould tear out every leaf ſo faſt as he learneth, yet it ſhall not be greatly hurtful: for, every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reaſonable man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to underſtand the uſe of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular ordinary ſounding of the letters, I wholly omit; leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, eſpecially it being ſufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I ſo prattled and liſped unto thee, as that I hope thou underſtandeſt my purpoſe and ſingle heart for thy good; which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my courſe, for the eaſie and ſpeedy attaining of the learned languages: an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profeſſion, ſo might it be rather expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God. *Farewel.*

The First Book of the English SCHOOL-MASTER.

CHAP. I.

TEaching all ſyllables of two letters, beginning with the eaſieſt, and joining them together that are of the like ſound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s), and coupling them as you ſee, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

This Title of the Chapter muſt not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

a e i o u	a e i o u
Ab eb ib ob ub	Ba be bi bo bu
Ad ed id od ud	Da de di do du
Af ef if of uf	Fe fe fi fo fu
Ag eg ig og ug	Ga ge gi go gu
Ab eb ** ob **	Ha he hi ho hu
Al el il ol ul	La le li lo lu
Am em im om um	Ma me my mo mu
An en in on un	Na ne ni no nu
Ap ep ip op up	Pa pe pi po pu
Ar er ir or ur	Ra re ri ro ru
At et it ot ut	Ta te ti to tu
Ak ek ik ok uk / Ac ec ic oc uc / As es is os us / Az ez iz oz uz	Ka ke ki ko ku / Ca ce ci co cu / Sa se si so su / Za ze zi zo zu
Diphthongs: Ai ei * oi * / Ay ey * oy * / Au eu * ou * / Aw ew * ow *	Ja je ji jo ju / Ya ye * yo * / Va ve vi vo vu / Wa we wi wo wu / Qua que qui quo *
Ar er ir or ur	Up go on, I ſee a py
If ye do ill, ſie on us all.	So it is if I do ly
Ah it is ſo, he is my ſo.	Wo is me, Oh I dy,
Wo be to me, if I do ſo.	You ſee in me no lye to be.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his Vowels, and after two or three days, when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters Conſonants; and ſo proceed with the other words of art, as they ſtand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.

c before *a*, *o*, *u*, like *k*; but before *e*, or *i*, like *ſ* if no other letters come between. Now may you teach, your ſcholar, that he can ſpell no word without a vowel.

Teach him that (*y*) is put for (*i*) the vowel, and make him read theſe lines diſtinctly.

CHAP. II.

TEacheth to join the two former ſorts of ſyllables together, I mean, (ab and ba) and ſo the reſt; with practiſe of reading the ſame ſort of words of three letters. And here you ſee that this, and every new Chapter, doth ſo repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your ſcholars to call theſe words, ſyllables; and that ſo many letters, as we ſpell together, we call a ſyllable: and you may repeat the firſt two letters as oft as the capacity of a child ſhall require it. And for the more pleaſure of the child, I have uſed ſuch ſyllables as are uſed for Engliſh words.

Ba bab, ba bad, ba bar, bat bay
Be bed be beg, be bet
Bi bid, bi bis, bi bil, bi bit
Bo bot, bo bon, bo bos boz boy
Bu hud but bus, bu bul bu buc buz
Da dad dag day dam daw day
De den det, de dew
Di did dig dim din dip
Do dog dol dop doz dot dow
Du dup dul, du dun
Fa fal fan far, fa fat
Fe fed fel, fe fen few
Fi fil fin fir fit
Fo fog foz fop, fo foy
Fu ful fur
Ga gad, ga gay
Ge ges get
If now your ſcholar be ready in the former terms of a vowel, conſonant, and a ſyllable; you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, eſpecially thoſe in the former Chapter, *ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou*
Gi gib, gig gil
Go gob gop got
Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut
Ha had hag hap, ha hat haw hay
He hed hel hem hen hew
Hi hid him, hi hip his hit
Ho hod hog, ho hom, ho hot hop
Hu huf hug hul, hu hum hur
La lad lag lap, la las law lay
Le led leg, le les let
Li lib lig lim, li lip
Lo lob, lo lol lop lot low
Lu lug, lu lul
Ma mad mam man, ma map mas maw may
Me meg men mes. Mi mil, mi mis
Mo mod mos mow. Mu mul mum mur
Na nag na nam. Ne nel net, ne new.

Ni nib nit nip. No nod not now
Nu num nun nut
Pa pan pas pat paw pay
Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pit
Po pod pot. Pu pul pus put
Ra rag ram ran rad rat raw ray
Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run
Ta tap tar tax. Te teg tel ten tew
Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow toy
Tu tub tug tun tur
Ca cal calm can cap cat
Ke ked key, ki kid kis kit
Co cob cod cog, co com cow coy
Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
Sa fad fag fam, fa faw. Se fel fet
Si fip fir fit. So fob fom fot fow
Su fum, fu fup.
Ja jag jar jaw. Je jet jew. Ju jud
Ye yel yes yet
Va van var vat. Ve ver
Wa wag wal wan was wat way
We wel wed wet
Wi wil win, wo wol wot
Qua quaf quat. Qui quib quil quit.

In this kind of words of one ſyllable, we uſe only (c) before (a,o,u,) and (k) before (e) and (y,i) and not otherwiſe, except in fained words, as *Cis* for *Ciſly*, *Kate* for *Katherine*: and in ſome proper names, as *Cis* the father of *Saul*: but we uſe (f) before any vowel, therefore have I placed them as you ſee.

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag: fill him well, and ſee he be fat, and I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him, and ſo God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

This ſpeech is made only of words taught before, where you are not to obſerve the ſenſe being frivolous, but only to teach diſtinct reading.

CHAP. III.

SEtteth down only all thoſe ſyllables that are of three letters, beginning with two conſonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu | Cha che chi cho chu
Bra bre bri bro bru | Cla cle cli clo clu

Ask the learner what Consonants will follow (b); and let him answer (l or r) and so practise him in all the rest. For the more perfect he is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall find, when you come to the rules of Division in the second Book.

I call (h) a consonant here and elsewhere for example sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of rules.

Cra cre cri cro cru
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu
Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu
Fla fle fli flo flu
Fza fze fzi fzo fzu
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gne gni gno gnu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu
Sca sce sci sco scu
Ska ske ski sko sku
Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle sli slo slu
Sma sme smi smo smu
Snaa sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta ste sti sto stu
Swa swe swi swo swu
Squa sque squi squo squu
Tha the thi tho thu
Tra tre tri tro tru
Twa twe twi two twu
Wha whe whi who whu
Wza wze wzi wzo wzu.

CHAP. IV.

HEre are adjoined the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab). And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words, as that the latter chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another, as I have taught in the first chapter of the second book.

Bla blab, ble bled bles blew, blit blis, blo blot
Bza bzag bzand bza bzas bzat bzay
Bze bzed bzet bzew, bzim bzo bzow
Cha champ chap chas chat che chew
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chul
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew
Cri crib, cro crob cros crow, cru crum
Dza dzab dzak dzag dzam dzaw dzay
Dze dzeg dzi dzip, dzo dzop, dzu dzum
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flay flat flaw flar, fle fled
Fli flit, flo flot flow flor, flu flur
Fra fray, fre fret, fri frig, frog from frow
Gla glad glas, glo glew gli glid
Glo glos glow, glu glum glut
Gna gnat gnaw
Gra graf gras gray, gri grig grin gro gros
Kna knap knaw, kni knit
Kno knoz know knu knub knug

pla

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow, plu plumb
Pra prat pray. pre pres, pri prig
* Sca scab scan scar
Ske skeg skept skew, ski skil skin skip
Sco scof scot. Scul scum
Sha shad shal. shed shel shew
Sla slab slay. sle slew
Sli slid slip slit slo slop slow, slu slut
Sme smel, smi smit, smo smu smut
Sna snag, snap snat, sni snip, sno snow, snu snut
Spa span spar, spe sped spen spew
Spi spil spin spit, spo spot, spu spur
Sta stag star stat stay, ste stem
Sti stiff stil stir, sto stod stow, stu stub stuf stur
Swa swad swag swan, swap sway, swe swel
Swi swig swit swim
Tha than that thaw, the them then they
Thi thin this, tho thou. Thu thus
Tra trap tray tre try, Tri trim trip
Tro trop trow tray, tru trub trus
Twi twig
Wha what, whe when whey, whi whip, who whose whom
Wra wrap, wre wren, wri wrig writ, wro wrot
Squa squab squad squat, squi squib.

* I have placed (c and k) as in the second Chapter Although you shall find (k) written before (a and u) as in (skarlet skull) yet do the the most exact writers say (scarlet scul) but Kalendar.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret, and out-ran me, and drew out his staff, that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull, and a cross-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it, yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glass my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

SEtteth down first all syllables of four letters, beginning with three consonants. Secondly, joineth them like the

the former Chapter, with the like practise of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Diphthongs.

Oppose your Scholar in these, as I willed you in the third Chapter for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (ſ) or (*ch*).

Scra scre scri scro scru	Stra stre stri stro stru
Skra skre skri skro skru	Spla sple spli splo splu
Scla scle scli sclo sclu	Spra spre spri spro spru
Skla skle skli sklo sklu	Thra thre thri thro thru
Shla shle shli shlo shlu	Thwa thwe thwi thwo thwu
Shra shre shri shro shru	

Scra scrap, scrat scret, scri scro scrub
Shra shrap, shre shred shrew, shri shrig shril, shru shrub shrug
Stra strag, strau stray, stre stree, stri strot stroy
Spla splat, spli split
Spra spraf, spre spree, spri sprig
Thra thral, thro throt, thru thrum

Make your Scholars know perfectly these diphthongs, and use them to spell the two last by their sound. and not call them double ee, or double oo.

At ail tail quail, stai staid, bra brain twain, wa wait
Brau braul scraul, lau laud
Toi toil, boi boil spoil, joi join coin, boi bois
Ou our your, out stout sou soul scoud scoul cloud, bow bous
Fee feed bleed, she sheep, see feel heel queen
Boo book look hook stood, fool hool stool.

CHAP. VI.

TEaching all syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

The former Chapter doth fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use syllables, that are no words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl	Alb elb ilb olb ulb
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs	Alp elp ilp olp ulp
Ach ech ich och uch	Als els ils ols uls
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl	Alt elt ilt olt ult
Alb elb ilb olb ulb	Amb emb imb omb umb
Adg edg idg odg udg	Amp emp imp omp ump
Ads eds ids ods uds	Ams ems ims oms ums
Alf elf ilf olf ulf	And end ind ond und
Ald eld ild old uld	Ang eng ing ong ung
Alk elk ilk olk ulk	Ank enk ink onk unk
Alm elm ilm olm ulm	Ans ens ins ons uns

Anc

Ant ent int ont unt	Arp erp irp ozp urp
Apl epl ipl opl upl	Ars ers irs ozs urs
Aps eps ips ops ups	Art ert irt ozt urt
Apt ept ipt opt upt	Ach ech ich och uch
Arb erb irb ozb urb force	Ask esk isk osk usk
Ard erd ird ozd urd with	Aſt eſt iſt oſt uſt
Arf erf irf ozf urf ce	Aſp eſp iſp oſp uſp
Arg erg irg ozg urg	Aſt eſt iſt oſt uſt
Ark erk irk ozk urk	Ath eth ith oth uth
Arm erm irm ozm urm	Alt elt ilt olt ult
Arn ern irn ozn urn	Ats ets its ots uts.

CHAP. VII.

ADjoineth the ſyllables of the former Chapters with the firſt of the Chapters, and others that begin ſyllables with ſuch practice of reading, as before.

Ba bab bal. Ga gad gadl, ſcrabl wzabl
Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl, dzi dzibl, ſcri ſcribl
Co cob cobl. Go gob gobl, hob hobl
Hu hub hubl, ſtu ſtub ſtubl
Cra crab crabs, dza dzab dzabs, ſta ſtab ſtabs
We web webs. Ri rib ribs
Lo lob lobs, ſo ſob ſobs, tu tub tubs
Ri rich, whi which, mu much, ſu ſuch
La lad lads, ſha ſhad ſhads, ſquads, Be bed beds, pe peds
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods
Ba baſ baſl ſnaſl
Ha haſ haſt. De deſt deſt cleſt
Gi giſ giſt liſt riſt, ſi ſiſt ciſt
Lo loſ loſt ſoſt
La laugh, Hi high nigh
Da dag dagl, wzagl dzagl ſtragl
Gi gig gigl, wzi wzig wzigl
Go gog gogl
Ba bal bald, Sca ſcal ſcald, He hel held geld
Gi gil gild, mil mild, child wild.

You may ſometime ſpell this way if the word will be more eaſie; which is eſpecially when the word endeth in (*ch*, *gh*, or *ſh*) for then they cannot eaſily be divided.

Ca.

Ca cal calf half ralf
Pe pel pelf ſelf ſhelf twelf. Gu gul gulf
Ba bal balk chalk walk ſtalk
Mi mil milk ſilk. Po pol polk. Hu hul hulk
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fi film. Ho holm
Fa fal faln. Sto ſtol ſtoln. Swo ſwoln
Sca ſcal ſcalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulp
Fa fal falg. Pu pul puls
Fa fal falt. Sha ſhalt. Be bel belt, fel melt ſmelt
Gi gil gilt, hilt tilt wilt ſpilt
La lam lamp. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb
Cam camp cramp damp lamp. Shri ſhrim ſhrimp
Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju jum jump crump ſtump
Da dam dams damps. Ste ſtem ſtems. Plu plum plums
Da dan daun daunc faunc jaunc launc chaunc
Fe fen fenc henc penc. Qui quinc ſinc, Ou oun ouns
Ba ban band land ſand wand. Be ben lend ſpend ſend
Fi fin find blind wind. Bo bond. Ho hound bound round
Ha han hang. Si ſin ſing thing ſtring
Yo you yoong ſtrong wrong. Du dun dung
Ba ban bank rank blank ſlank frank ſhank
Li lin link brink pink ſhrink. Mon monk
Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt haunt
Be ben bent lent ment rent went ſhent ſpent
Di din dint mint flint hint ſplint
Fo fon font wont, hu hun hunt lunt blunt
Da dap dapl grapl gripl
Co cou coupl
Ca cap carp, raps traps chaps, hi hips lips quips
So ſop ſops tops ceps chops drops ſtrops
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt ſtrapt. Ke kep kept
Di dip dipt ript ſipt tipt ſkipt tript ſtript
Do dop dopt ſopt copt cropt. Su ſup ſupt
He her herb. Cu cur curb
Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard
Be ber berd. Gi gir gird. Lo lord world
Ca car card carf dwarf ſcarf wharf. Tu turf furt
Ba bar barg larg charg. Me ber berg
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su ſur ſurg ſpurg.

Ba bar bark hark mark park clark ſpark
Wo woꝛ woꝛk. Lu lur lurk
Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm ſwarm
Te ter term. Fi fir firm Wo woꝛ woꝛm ſtoꝛm
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fi firn quirn ſtirn
Bo boꝛ boꝛn coꝛn toꝛn. Bu bur burn turn ſpurn
Ca car carp harp warp ſharp
Ve vers. Woꝛ woꝛs. Cu cur curs
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart ſmart ſwart
Da * aſh daſh laſh. Ra raſh gna gnaſh
Di dir dirt. Foꝛt ſoꝛt ſhoꝛt. Hu hur hurt
Fre freſh Fi iſh Fiſh.
Gu guſh roſh bluſh bruſh cruſh puſh tuſh
Ca caſk maſk taſk. Des deſk. Hu hus huſk muſk
Fri friſs friſt wriſt. Mu mus muſt ruſt
Ga gas gaſp raſp wraſp. Ri riſp whiſp criſp
Ca caſt haſt faſt laſt waſt taſt baſt chaſt
Be bes beſt. Je jeſt reſt neſt weſt yeſt cheſt wreſt
Fi fis fiſt liſt wiſt. Co cos coſt hoſt laſt moſt poſt
Du dus duſt luſt muſt ruſt
Ra rat ratl. Ke ket ketl. Ti tit titl ſpitl. Ru rut rutl
Ba ath bath. Fa faith hath lath laith wrath
Wi ith fith with. Mo oth doth moth mouth ſouth ſlouth
Thru thruſt, thra thraſh, thre threſh, thro throng
Twa thwait thwaits.

* The reaſon of this difference is ſhewed before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine own?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable,
Both Bridle and Saddle, and Child in the Cradle;
But no bag of gold, houſe or free-hold.
My coin is but ſmall, find it who ſhall.
For I know this my ſelf, it is all but pelf,
Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half:
She doth yeild me milk, her skin ſoft as ſilk.
I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp;
A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
With a pot of good drink, full to the brink,
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

Thus much in haſte, may ſerve for a taſte:
And ſo I muſt end, no vain word to ſpend.

CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending firſt in three, then in four conſonants; containing the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts, with practiſe for reading the ſame.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Ei eight, he height weight. Si ſight bright
Bou bought ought tought wrought ſought
Ru rug rugle rugles
Wel welch welch. Fi ſil ſilch milch pilch
Am amb ambl bramble. Scre ſcremb. Ni nim nimble
Fu fum fumbl ſtumbl. Ni nim nimph
Am amp ampl ſcrambl grample. Tem templ. Pim pimpl
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps
Bla blanch branch panch. Ben bench, wri wrinch
Ca can candle handl. Spren ſprendl
For *a* here many put *au*: we may put *a* before *n* not pronounced. Ma man mantl. Spran ſprantl, gran grantl
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep depth
Ca cam camp campt ſtampt. Tem tempt, ſtum ſtumpt
Ki kin kindl ſpindl. Bu bun bundl
An ank[illegible] Wri wringl ſpringl. Un-unkl
Ma mangl tangl wrangl. Mi mingl ſtingl
Ga garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu curd curdl
Ci circ circle
Fa far fardl. Gir girdl Hu hur hurdle
Ga gar gargl. Pu par purbl. Ki kir kirt kirtl mirtl
Tu turtl Wo wor world. Cu cur curld
Ca caſt caſtl. Wra wraſtle. Thi thiſtle. Jug jugl
Da daſh daſht laſht waſht Pu puſh puſht ruſht
As ask askt. Cla claſp claſpt
Words ending in four conſonants moſt of them being the plural number, Ca catch watch ſcratch. Ji itch witch

---

Len lenth ſtrength. Eight weight weights (worlds
Hand handl handls. Spin ſpindls hurdls girdls. Turtles.

As I went thorow the Caſtle-yard, I did chance to ſtumble in a queach of brambles, ſo as I did ſcratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I ſought how I might wreſtle out, but I daſht my hands into a bundle of thiſtles, till at length by ſtrength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my ſelf out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a ſcratch on my mouth: but now I am taught whilſt I am in this world, how to wraſtle with ſuch as are too ſtrong and full of might for me.

The end of the firſt Book.

The ſecond Book of the Engliſh School-Maſter.

Wherein is taught plain and eaſie rules how to divide truly and certainly, any long and hard words of many ſyllables, with Rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are ſet down the words of Art uſed in this Treatiſe, and other neceſſary rules and obſervations, eſpecially words of one ſyllable, both for true writing and reading.

Maſt. **DO you think your ſelf ſuf-fi-ci-ent-ly in-ſtruc-ted to ſpell and read di-ſtinct-ly any wo-rd of one ſyl-la-ble that now we may pro-ceed to teach rules fo-r the true and eaſie di-vi-ſi-on of any wo-rd of many ſyllables?**

I divide your ſyllables for you, until you have rules of diviſion, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for ſuch deſcriptions as are fit for children: I make (h) a letter for plainneſs which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Schol. **Sir, I do not well underſtand what you mean by a ſyl-la-ble?**

Maſt. **A ſyllable is a perfect ſound made of ſo many letters as we ſpell to-ge-ther: as in** di-vi-ſi-on **you ſee are four ſyllables.**

Schol. **How many letters be in a ſyl-la-ble?**

Maſt. **Any number under nine.** As I do ſay that Welſh Knight brought ſtrength.

Shcol. **What letters make a ſyllable?**

Mast. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u: as a-ny, e-vil, i-dol, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime find two vowels together in one syllable: what shall I do with them?

Diphthong.

Mast. You must then call them a * Diphthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

* Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound is called a diphthong.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Diphthong?

Mast. No, * none that are fully sounded, but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou; oo, ee, as in say, either, coin, taught, eunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find, you must join together, except in some proper names; as in Be-er-she ba, Na-thi ni-el: so in se-eth, agree-ing; and in such words, where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be joined.

* For when one is little sounded, I call them improper diphthongs *Ae, Oe,* in Latine words make a diphthong.

Schol. Yet do I find, ja je, ji, jo ju; va, ve, vi, vo, joined together, as in James, Jesus, join, Judas; value, verily, visit, vow: I pray you, are they then no diphthongs?

Mast. No, for j and v joined with a vowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants, as A-hi jah, vul-ture.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Consonants.

Mast. I mean all the other letters except the vowels; which can spell nothing without some of the vowels, as take (e) out of strength, str'ngth will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir (y) did even now spell a word, yet it is none of the vowels.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel, but when they be consonants they differ: for (y) is also a consonant when it is joined in the beginning of a syllable, with a vowel, as in yet, you; so jet differeth from yet, and such like

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end which is not sounded?

(e) not sounded.

Mast. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is, to draw the syllable long: as be is made mad.

A mill dam, a shewd dame.

The

My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare the spar. Beware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed.
You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.
He hid the Dre hide.
It is a mile to the mil.
A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the dore.
Toss the ball, tosse the wool.
You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

In this second when *e* is long *i* is commonly doubled and makes a diphthong.

Make your scholars very perfect in these, and then you may try them in other the like.

Schol. What is the second use?

Mast. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use, with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Mast. Yea, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set down afterward, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

Letters not pronounced.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Mast. IF you diligently observe these things, you cannot err in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward,

ward. And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work?

Mast. Briefly, it is this: Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne ra-ti-on, ex tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels: and above seven syllables I remember no word to be.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule: for in these words, you, have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well observed: therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general Rule, without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Mast. Three: the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) sounded in chief, not (e).

Schol. What is the second exception?

Mast. The second is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol Are there not three vowels in your?

Mast. No: for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable, is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Mast. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Mast. Yes after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, queen, quick; and sometime after (g) as in Gualter, language: otherwise never; unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them, ev'n, heav'n,

CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English words that you shall find.

Schol.

Schol. I Have already with eaſe and certainty learned to know how many ſyllables are in a word ſo ſoon as I ſee it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Maſt. Mark then theſe rules following, and thou ſhalt never fail. The firſt is if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you muſt put the former of them in the former ſyllable, and the later of them in the ſyllable following, as in tri-al, mu-tu-al, ſay-ing, tri-umph, E-phra-im. Likewiſe when the ſame conſonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-dar, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ceſ-ſi-ty, &c. Except when they are needleſſy doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hilles, whippes, cragges, for plums, hills, whips, crags.

For the later ſyllable muſt not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

Double conſonants.

The plural number I will now leave, dividing thoſe ſyllables which I have taught by rule the better to bring ſcholars to preſent practice.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Maſt. When naming a thing we ſpeak of more then one: as one whip, we call the ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, becauſe it ſpeaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what ſhall I do, when I find one conſonant betwixt two vowels?

One conſonant.

Maſt. *a* You muſt put the conſonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-ſed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joi-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except compound words.

a Becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a conſonant, except the ſyllable following begin with a conſonant.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Maſt. When two ſeveral words, which we call ſimple *b* words, are joined together; as in ſaveguard two ſyllables; not ſa-ve-guard, three ſyllables: becauſe it is made or compounded of two ſeveral words, ſave and guard: ſo where of, where-in, here out, un even, lam-neſs, wiſe-ly. Where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition only, and ſignifie nothing, as neſs in lamneſs, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: alſo (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-ciſe, ex-or-ciſt; the reaſon is, becauſe (x) hath the ſound of *d* two conſonants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a ſyllable.

b We call that ſimple that is not compounded.

c The ſimple will keep the ſame letters as when it was ſimple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double conſonant.

Schol. What if there come two diverſe conſonants betwixt two vowels?

Two conſonants.

Maſt.

Mast. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joined; for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joined?

Mast. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example: as, bless, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snew, spend, squsb, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joined in words of two syllables.

Mast. Mark then diligently here, re-store, not thus res-tore, because (s) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest ore, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-frain, ex-e-cra-ble, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle consonants must be divided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more consonants.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word?

Mast. Yea, altogether: for as many consonants as can, must be joined, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in worlds.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joined?

Mast. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first book. But for more plainness sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have ordinary English words, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words wherein many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-strain, you must not say co-nstrain, or conſ-train, or conſt-rain, or conſtr-ain, but con-ſtrain, because (nſ) cannot begin a syllable, (ſtr) can, therefore it must begin it: so im-ploy, King-dom, de-ſtruction, ac-knowledg, tranſ-greſs, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every consonant must go to this syllable rather than that. But still look as before, that some compound words must be markt, as miſ-like, diſ-like, tranſ-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. which if they had been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-ſlike, di-ſlike, tran-ſpose, as ye have learned; because in composition every word must have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: speak-ing, ſtrength-en-ing, otherwise than you have taught. Object.

Mast. I know it well: yet because, if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needless oppression on childrens memories) & that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word: therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned spell truly, certainly, and with judgment any English word that can be laid before you. Answ.

Sch. Although all men will grant, that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading, to as many as are of years able to discern; yet many will not easily believe that little children can conceive them, & make use of them; and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Mast. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity will & hath easily conceived these rules being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here used are not above eight in all: the most of them I would have the child learn, while he is learning to spell in the first book, as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there, & rules

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success: therefore I wish that no man with a prejudicate opinion do reject them before he hath made trial upon some ordinary wits; but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and the other observations for true writing; if your child be very young, or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceive and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former; yet while he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainness sake, than otherwise I might; knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers; yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: besides, that it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters; I pray which are they?

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Mast. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the vowels go before; as au, eu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc; ag, ug: so in eg, ig; as in hau have, leu leve, lou love: so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k, as in accord: but with e like s, as in place, race: so lic lice, truc truce: also ag age, stag stage, so cag cage, hug huge, deluge: so hang strange, string fringe; so larg large: in most of which e doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag age,

Here (v) with (e) hath the sound of a consonant, and (ce) as (se) and when short words end in (c) we use to add (k)

age, hug huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables is made by putting d before g, as in badg drudg. So it is also, when e, i or o come before g, as leg ledg, rig ridg, log lodg: which vowels before g, are never but long, except in liege, seige, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e used in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Mast. We see it indeed often, but rather of custom (as they say), for * beauty than necessity; as after i, but not after y, as in bie, by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne: whereas the learned languages, neither double the consonant, nor use such e; as the Latins say, mel, as, ros; we mell, ass, ross. And sometime we use not e, when the word is long as after ll, as in all, fall, shall: yet we use as longer without e, than asse with it: yea sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllable long, for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short, like cradl, ladl, which some men would distinguish by doubling d, as saddle: but it is both unusual & needless, to write bibbl and childd, to make them differ from bible & child. And some pronounce these words blind, find, bind, short: others blinde, finde, binde, with e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound, as if we should write hang with e, thus, hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like fringe, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swindg him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, friendge, as some think: as the former examples shew, in these words fringed, hinged, where d is never written.

* Especially after *i* and *u*, as in *espie*, *argue*.

Whereas some would make such words as *able*, two syllables, and that *e* in the end makes *bl* to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Schol. If this be custom without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Mast. Although it were good and easie, both for our own

Country-learners, and for strangers, that certain Rules were known & practised (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lyeth not in us to perform, I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which we have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customs in the rest.

A letter not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e), either not at all, or but little pronounced.

The joining of tho e kind of vowels may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

Mast. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty; abroad, roat, boat: where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast best, breast brest, good, god, coast cost, as if you write brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, yeer, yere, is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-titude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature: and in forraign proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-ah, Bo-az.

(e) (e) is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i) (i) in shield, field, priest, chief, brief, thrieve, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marveil, relief, grief, brief, adieu, interfier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o) (o) in people, bloud, yeomen, jeopardy.

(u) (u) in guest, guise, buy guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, pilogue, synagogue.

(b) (b) in lamd, comb, chump, debt, doubt, bdellium.

(c) (c) in back, pack, deck, peck, lick, slick, rock, knock, huck, luck, and all the like; for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k), so in those that end in acle, ecle, icle, ocle, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say, that (k) is not pronounced in these, as well as (c)?

Mast. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long: as in bake, cake, speak, seek, like; look, duke: yet these that we make short, the Latins make the sound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, lack, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) in

(g) in ſign, reſign, enſign, ſtegm, raign, ſoveraign, Gaſcoigne. (g)

(h) in Chriſt, myrrh, ghoſt, John, whole, ſcholar, Eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, chryſtal, Rhene, Rheniſh, Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholy. So in foreign proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Ariſtarchus. So thoſe that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning ſeldom, as Arch-Angel, therefore commonly called Ark-Angel. (h)

(gh) coming together, except in Ghoſt, are of moſt men but little ſounded, as might, ſight, pronounced as mite, ſite; but in the end of a word ſome Countries ſound them fully, others not at all: as ſome ſay, plough, ſlough, bough, others plou, ſlou, bou: thereupon ſome write burrough, ſome burrow, but the trueſt is, both to write and pronounce. (gh)

(n) in ſolemn, hymn. (n)

(p) in pſalm, receipt, accompt. (p)

(ſ) in Iſle. (ſ)

(t) is always written, but little ſounded before ch, when the ſyllable is ſhort, not having another conſonant next before, as in catch, ſtretch, ditch, botch, ſnatch, except in rich, which, much, in which cuſtom hath prevailed againſt rules. But if the ſyllable be long, or hath another conſonant with ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, cough, belch, &c. (t)

In ſuch rules of writing, you muſt not only underſtand the firſt original word but all derivations riſing from it.

Note, that e long, ſounded not in *ſe*, nor *ſea*, is always written with *ce*.

Here many obſerve, that cuſtom hath prevailed againſt reaſon, elſe why ſhould a be written in hoar, boar, rather than dore, dote, or i in fruit rather than in brute? But to know how to write them, and when, you ſhall find all that may breed doubt ſet down in the table, at the end of the Book, where you may ask counſel as your doubts ſhall ariſe: and not only for theſe ſorts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Schol. You told me you would obſerve ſomething more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Maſt. Well remembred: it is this * words ending in es are moſt of the plural number, and are made of the ſingular by adding s, for where it is needful to uſe e in the end of the ſingular number, it ſhall not be needful to uſe es in the plural.

* Words of the plural number.

plural, as in jewels, engines; except the singular end in a vowel, or in w for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows; Therefore you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the exactest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with , although both ways be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt Mills and miles, tuns and tunes, curs & cures, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant double, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes, differ from the Latin word sons.

Schol. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Mast. Yea sometime, as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, gd, le or sh: as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes: and this maketh the differnce betwixt gags for a mouth & gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knif, calf, whose plural are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Mast. No, for we say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and the plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep; one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

Sch. What is the first thing next to be learned?

Mast. You shall find some words written with e & o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee, oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee shee doo, &c. But * thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise; and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee thematter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words only borrowed from the Greek tongue as in Phylick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest lok the Table. Thirdly, some letters beside those before mentioned, have not always one & the same sound, as th is commonly sounded

c and o * which Grammarians call the second person.

pb.

sounded, as in these words thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in these words following: that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, furthest, thine, thir, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing: as father, breathed, breatheth, farthest, seething.

th like (ϑ) the Greek (*th*) which only Scholars understand.

Also g when e or i follow, brings great hardness to our learners & strangers, being diversly sounded, g most often sounded as je, as in * agent, George, G nile, gentle, except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgennets, geld, gew, g w, gear, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, e- ger, sugar. And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, gigler, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon; and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangest, hangeth, hanging. Some men think, that these few words might be thus differently written: a childs gig, a Scottish jig; a gill of a fish, and a jill of wine: but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable: therefore to be sure when to write g, & when j know that the sound gi is always written with g, and write j always with j, saving those words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written as pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise why should Jermaine be written otherwise than the first syllable in Germain? or Jeffe rather than Geffe? And this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced, and made two different names, which is most like at the first to be but one; yea I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

gi and *ge*. * The first sort are so ended like the Latin (g), the other like the Greek γ.

Moreover ti before on is pronounced as si, as in redemption: except for x go before t, as question, adustion, mixtion, and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Ægyptian: except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pity, or est to lofty, it is pitying, loftiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing

ce, se, ci, si. writing is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si, or both, as in science: therefore many words that are meer English are almost left indifferent, as some write fausset, some fauset, others faucet; so pincer or pinser; bullace or bullasse, some bulleis; cissers or cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with t, as seat, serve, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before u and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in others. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c: so it is after e in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, cease; or when s is sounded like z, as amase. Words beginning with trans, be always written with s, and circum with c, as transferr, circumstance; for other exceptions, see the Table.

That is, by adding something to the beginning or end.

s, often like z, as in Brasier.

ci, si, ti, xi. But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci and xi are seldom, as suspicion, complexion; si more often, as in those that end in casion, cession, ension, cursion, session, sution, gression, hension, tution, mission, passion, pression, pulsion, rision, session, swation, version, vision; as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What is there to be observed?

Diverse writings of the same sound. Mast. That divers other words of the same pronunciation by changing their signification, change also their writing, the Raign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, & the rain falleth.

Two men came to me, their minds are there.
Wait on men, and sell it by weight.
Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.
The Sun shineth, my son cryeth.
Stand still here, that you may hear.
A true Prophet bringeth much profit.
I heard that which was hard.

e before m or n. This Will-wright cannot write.

The proper name written Some or Soam Some men have a great sum of money.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come, cumbate, custom, some, son, &c.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diverſly ſounded, as (ſ) ſometimes like (z) as we uſe this uſe: And when (ſ) doth ſo come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or conſonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah. The ſame writing of divers ſounds.

Sometimes we ſhall have a word diverſly written in the ſame ſenſe, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown for broun, but eſpecially in the end of a word. Yet do now, how, differ in ſound from know, blow. And therefore I ſee no reaſon why now and how might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou, hou; that ſo, to make a difference between theſe words, to bow a bow, to ſow for the ſow; we might write to bou a bow, to ſow for the ſou; and ſo out and ought, and ſuch like. The ſame writing in a divers ſenſe.

Sometimes we uſe the ſame writing for ſounds in words differing in ſignification, as the * heart of the Hart panteth. * Which ſome write Hart.

A fowl can fly over a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear: ear thy land, for an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometime a word is diverſly written, and ſounded in the ſame ſenſe, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or entent, or enform: ſo bortel, bottle; yerk, or jerk; Jail, or Goal. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, tanſie, or money, journey, tanſey. So words ending in (or) ſhort, may be indifferently written with (or and our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; except for, nor, dor, abhor. Divers ſounds and writings in the ſame ſenſe (o) * (*like, que*) When you have a word derived of a Latin word which endeth in (*cus*) write (*like*) as in publike, from *publicus*: but when in a word that is derived from a Latin word ending in (*quus*) write (*que*) as oblique, from *obliquus*.

Further you muſt mark, that words of more than one ſyllable ending in this ſound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, frivolous, but words of one ſyllable with us), as truſs or trus.

But * to know when a word endeth in (like) as in pub like, when in que as oblique, being both of one ſound is hard without the Latine tongue, from whence moſt of them be borrowed. The beſt help is derivation: for we write pub like, becauſe we ſay publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; ſo Rhetorick, becauſe we ſay Rhetorician.

The laſt thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing is to know when to write (y) for i the vowel, wherein almoſt ſo many men ſo many minds: ſome will have it before certain letters; others, when it cometh

when another (i) followeth as in saying; or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although otherwhere I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before Psalm, and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read will soon make you a scholar: the answer is this, That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they join consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason*, *Ptolomy*, *Rhodus*, *Ctenes*, signifying the four fore-teeth: *pneuma* a spirit or breath, *Cnius* bastard-saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names, and Latine words, that are not usual in English, as *fons*, *arvus*, *falx*, *arx*: in proper names, alz, auz, aiz &c. Thus *alb* is of the Latines, we use also in Latin *Stlata*, not used in English, we use also to contract words in English, as hang'd for hanged.

Accents usually omitted in our English Prints.

Schol. Have I no more to observe for distinct reading?

Mast. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters as in incense, to incense; where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must observe also those which we do call * points or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half Moon noteth a small stay: two pricks thus (:) makes a longer stay: and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?).

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect it is noted thus ( ), as, Teach me, (I pray you) to read,

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a strike over any vowel for m or n, as mā for man, cō for con, ẏ for the, ẏ for that, ẏ for thou, wt for what, &c.

* The points are thus called (,) a Comma. (:) a Colon. (.) a Period. (?) an Interrogation ( ) a Parenthesis.

Called Breviations.

for

for and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as thintent, for the intent, which truly should be written thus, * th' intent.

* Called *Apostrophes.*

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great & Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for an hundred, D for five hundred, M for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L for Lord, LL for Lords, B for Bishop, BB for Bishops.

Capital letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Mast. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The mell standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griff for graff, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for half: sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, carcher for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and suster for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

An a nox, a nass, my naunt, thy nunkle, for an ox, an ass, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

We use to put (n) to the word, as *nine* for *my* when next word beginneth with a vowel to avoid a gaping sound.

Take heed also, you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wind, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mast. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Mast. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the northern man writing to his private neigh-

Peculiar terms.

bout, may say, My lathe standeth near the Kirk garth, for my barn standeth neer the Church yard. But if he should write publickly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Mait. Nothing at all (if you be throughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word, (though you have never any other teacher); yet for your more cheerful proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master, until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lords blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to appose one another.

When your Scholars shall learn this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answers. When your Scholars appose one the other, let the answerer answer without Book.

Joh. WHo will adventure his credit with me in opposing for victory?

Joh. I will never refuse you, or any in our form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

Joh. How spell you lo?

Rob. l, o.

Joh. Spell of.

Rob. o, f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f, r, o, m.

Joh. How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell, for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. When I answer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

Joh. What use hath (o)? for you give it no sound.

Rob.

Rob. True, yet we muſt write it, becauſe it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people.

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that ſyllable.

Joh. To what end then ſerveth it?

Rob. We have learned two principal uſes, one is, it draweth the ſyllable long as h,a,t, ſpelleth hat, but h,a,t,e, is hate.

Joh. How ſpell you Jeſus?

Rob. J, e, ſ, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written with ge?

Rob. Becauſe it is not in my table at the end of my book: all that be written with g,e, be there, and our Maſter taught us, that all other of that ſound muſt be written with J,e.

Joh. How write you Circle?

Rob. S,i,r,c,l,e.

Joh. Nay, now you miſs, for if you look but into your table, you ſhall find it Circle. Therefore now you muſt appoſe me.

Rob. I confeſs mine error, therefore I will try if I can requite it: What ſpelleth b,r,a,n,c,h?

Joh. Branch.

Rob. Nay, but you ſhould put in (u).

Joh. That ſkilleth not, for both ways be uſual.

Rob. How ſpell you might?

Joh. m,i,g,h,t.

Rob. Why put you in (gh), for m,i,t,e, ſpelleth mite.

Joh. True; but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it ſhould have a little ſound.

Rob. If your ſyllable begin with (b) what conſonants may follow?

Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the firſt Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)?

Joh. l, n, or r,

Rob.

Rob. How prove you it?

J. Because g,l,a, spells gla; g,n,a, gna, and g,r,a, gra.

Rob. When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be?

Joh. We have them before twice set down: besides, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to str put a, and it spelleth stra; but btra will spell nothing: because br cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. Doth not str spell?

Joh. It spelleth nothing without a vowel.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

Joh. Three.

Rob. How prove you that?

Joh. Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Rob. How divide you them?

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often untill he can do it as readily, and pronounce it, as naturally, as if he spake without book.

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a?

Joh. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Rob. And why divide you r and d?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition.

Joh. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be 5, then I take the first, a,d,ad, then take the next m,o, mo, then put them together admo; so spell, and put to the third, admoni; and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write down ad then write unto it mo admo, then join unto that ni, admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables.

Joh. My Master doth sometime practise us in harsh counterfeit syllables, through all the five vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thruugh. Wrasht, wresht, wrisht, wrosht, wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waight, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what vowel to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? as if you would write from, and know not whether you should write it with a or o.

Joh. I would try it with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from; now I have it.

Rob. But Good-man Taylor our Clerk when I went to school with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than (methinks) you do.

Let the unskilful teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables.

Joh. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bid, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bide, bid, bide, bode, bude, sounding a b d to ly upon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide long, as in abide; bud of a Tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly, and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin tongue.

Joh. You say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce; for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, see, si, soo, sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (se) should be sounded like the (sea); and (su) as to (sue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of consonants?

Joh. By the speech of a stutterer or stammerer, and to observe how he laboured to * sound the first letter of a word: as if the stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other consonants.

* For letters first devised according to sound.

Rob. How many ways can you express this sound si?

Joh. Only three: si, ci, and sci or xi, which is cli.

Rob. Now have you erred as well as I: for ci before a vowel doth commonly sound (si); and now I will give you over for this time? but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein will I deal with you.

Joh. Do your worst, I will likewise provide for you, and never give you over, until I have gotten the victory; for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look into our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Joh. May, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The End of the Second Book.

A Short Catechism.

Acts 12. 16. WHat Religion do you profess?
The Christian Religion.

What is the Christian Religion?

Ro. 10. 9,10. Act. 4. 12. 2 Tim. 3. 16, 17. Deut. 4. 34. & 6. 4. It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Testament.

Doth the Scripture, or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the Salvation of a Christian? Yea.

Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

Eph. 4. 6. 2 Tim. 1. 17. Joh. 4. 24. 1 Joh. 5. 7. Mar. 3. 16, 19. Mat. 28. 19. 1 Joh 5. 7. Psal. 19. 1, 2. Rom. 1. 28. & 3. 17. & 4. 23. One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisible, most strong, and only wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Who created the World? God. Heb. 11. 3.

Whereof did he create it? Gen. 1. 1.

Of Nothing, and that by his Word.

Who made you? God the Father.

How did he create you? 1 Cor. 8. 6.

In holiness and righteousness. Eph. 4. 24.

Why were you thus created? Rom. 11. 26.

To glorifie God. Gen. 1. 27.

Are you able to do this of your self? No.

Why so?

Because I am a sinner.

How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly creted?

By the fall of *Adam.* Rom. 3. 10.

What was this sin? 1 John 1. 8.

Disobedience against God in eating of the forbidden fruit. Rom. 5. 11.

How came it to pass that you are become a sinner in Adam?

Because he was the father of Mankind.

How do you prove that you are a sinner?

By the testimony of mine own conscience, and by the Law of God. Gal. 3. 19: Psal. 19. 7.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.

How many be there? Ten.

Rehearse them.

1 Then God spake all these words, and said; I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of *Egypt*; out of the house of Bondage; Thou shalt have no other Gods but me. Exod. 20.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven Image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

3 Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſs that taketh his name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day; Six days ſhalt thou labour and do all that thou haſt to do: but the ſeventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou ſhalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy Son, and thy daughter, thy man-ſervant, and thy maid-ſervant, thy cattel and the ſtranger that is within thy gates. For in ſix days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeventh day; wherefore the Lord bleſſed the ſeventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou ſhalt do no murther.

7 Thou ſhalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou ſhalt not ſteal.

9 Thou ſhalt not bear falſe witneſs againſt thy Neighbour.

10 Thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours houſe: thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his ſervant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his aſs, nor any thing that is his.

Are theſe words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. *a Commandment or a Preface?*

A Preface to the whole Law.

Exod. 31. 18. *How be the Commandments divided?*

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the firſt Table?

Four.

How many of the Second?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the firſt Table teach you?

Matth. 22. 37. My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the ſecond Table teach you?

Matth. 32. 39. My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to uſe theſe Commandments as Prayers?

No, becauſe they be not petitions, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed? No.

Why?

Becauſe I am ready and diſpoſed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour. Eph. 2 3. Rom. 3. 10.

To what end ſerveth the Law?

To ſhew us our miſery, and to lead us to Chriſt, and to be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives. Gal. 3. 10. Prov. 2. 18. Pſal. 119. 51.

What is the puniſhment for the breach of the Law? Rom. 6. 23.

Eternal deſtruction, both of Body and Soul.

Is there no way to eſcape it, and to be ſaved? Yes.

How?

By Jeſus Chriſt. Act. 4. 12.

What is Chriſt?

The Son of God, perfect God, and perfect man. Mat. 3. 17. Rom. 9. 5. Iſa. 9, 6. Heb. 1. 6.

Could there no other meaner perſon be found in Heaven or Earth to ſave you, but the Son of God muſt do it?

No verily.

Muſt he needs be God and man?

Yes.

Why?

Firſt, Becauſe he muſt dye for us, and God cannot dye, therefore he muſt be man. Heb. 2. 14. & 9. 12.

Secondly, he muſt overcome death, which being only man, he could not; therefore he muſt be alſo God. 1 Pet. 1. 19.

How did he ſave us?

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and ſatisfied the Juſtice of God for me. And as he was God he overcame death, and raiſed up his body the third day. Heb. 4. 15. 1 Pet. 3. 18.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchaſed by Chriſt?

No; there are a number that ſhall have their part in Hell with the Devil and his Angels. Mat. 7. 23. & 25. 46.

Who are they that ſhall have their part in the death of Chriſt?

Only ſuch as truly believe. Gal. 3. 26.

What is Faith? Joh. 1. 12.

Faith is a full aſſurance of my Salvation by Chriſt alone. Mat. 16. 17.

Hath every Man this Faith in himſelf?

No, for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

How is Faith gotten?

Rom. 10. 17. By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it ſtrengthened and increaſed in you?

By the ſame preaching of the Word, and the uſe of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How ſhall any man know whether he hath the true and ſaving faith or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of Faith?

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2. Act. 2. 37. Heb 11. 7. Pſal. 109. 103. 1 Joh. 3. 4. A hatred of all ſin, a continual care to pleaſe God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word and to his people.

Rehearſe the Sum of your Faith.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jeſus Chriſt his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghoſt, born of the Virgin *Mary*, ſuffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified, dead and buried, he deſcended into Hell, the third day he roſe again from the dead, he aſcended into Heaven, and ſitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he ſhall come to judg the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghoſt, the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveneſs of ſins, the reſurrection of the body, and the life everlaſting. *Amen.*

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The firſt is of God, the ſecond is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of ſtrengthning faith, as of the Sacraments, and Prayer: and firſt, What is a Sacrament?

Rom. 4. 11. A Sacrament is a ſeal and a pledg of thoſe benefits of my ſalvation, which I received by Chriſt.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Mat. 26. 16. 1 Cor. 11. 23. Baptiſm, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them? The Lord Jeſus.

To what end?

To ſtrengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

How

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The sign, and the thing signified. Gen. 17. 11. Rom. 4. 1.

In Baptism, which is the sign signifying? John 3. 6.

Water. Mark 16. 16.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the Family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same. Act. 2. 38. Rom. 6. 3. Mat. 30. 26. 27.

What do you profess in Baptism? 1 Cor. 11. 23. 24, 45.

To dye unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen?

Bread and Wine.

What do they signifie?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body to become mine; so doth my soul withall receive Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christs flesh, blood, and bones?

No, the bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, this is my body?

It is a figurative speech used in Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Passeover, and yet it is not the Covenant nor the Passeover, but a sign of it. Gen. 17. 10, 11. Exod. 12. 11.

How do you eat Christs Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually, and by faith. John 6. 63.

Are all persons, without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord.

No.

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Here-
Tit. 3. 10. ticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

He must prove and examine himself.

1 Cor. 11. 28. *Wherein must he examine himself?*

1. What knowledg he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

Heb. 12. 14. 2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3. Whether he be penitent and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves.

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30. Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their
2 Chron. 30. sins past, as hypocrites, evil-men, Church-Papists, private e-
18, 19. nemies to Gods word: and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other help you have to increase Faith?

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Rom. 8. 26. Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of
1 Joh. 5. 24. God in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory, and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

To God only.

Psal. 50. 14, *In whose name?*
15.
Joh. 16. 23. In the name of Jesus Christ.

Then may you not pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the name of Saints and Angels?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise, or Example in Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

Mat. 5. 9. As Christ taught me, saying.

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy Will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven, Give us this day our daily bread, And forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us, And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; For thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever. *Amen.*

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six: Three concerning the glory of God, and three our own neceſſities.

What are theſe words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.

What are theſe words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the glory for ever?

The Concluſion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thankſgiving. Pſal. 116. 2.

Is it enough, you thank him with your lips?

Nō, but I muſt be obedient to his Law and Commandments: which Grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry neceſſary Obſervations for a Chriſtian.

1 THat we keep a narrow watch over our heart, words and deeds, continually. Pro. 2. 23, 26. 1 Pet. 1. 15.

2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, careleſly, and unprofitably ſpent. Eph. 5. 16.

3. That once in the day (at the leaſt) private prayer and meditation be uſed. Gen. 25. 63.

4 That care be had to do and receive good in company. Gen. 18. 19.

5 That our family be with diligence and regard inſtructed, watched over, and governed. Deut. 6. 7.

6 That no more time or care be beſtowed in matters of the world than muſt needs. Col. 3. 1.

7 That we ſtir up our ſelves to liberality to Gods Saints. Heb. 13. 16.

8 That we give not the leaſt bridle to wandring luſts and affections. Col. 3. 4.

9 That we prepare our ſelves to bear the Croſs by what means it ſhall pleaſe God to exerciſe us. Mat. 16. 21. Lam. 1. 10.

10 That we beſtow ſome time, not only in mourning for Dan. 9. 3, 4.

our

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wher in we live.

Titus 2. 13. 11 That we look daily for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ for our deliverance out of this life.

James 5. 14. 12 That we use (as we shall have opportunity), at least as we shall have necessity, to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods graces in us.

Eccles. 7. 4. Phil. 1. 23. 13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to contemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and have all our glory put off; which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

Deut. 17. 15. Psal. 1. 2. 14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledg.

Neh. 8. 39. 2 Chron. 34. 21. 1 Pet. 1. 14. 15 That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

2 Pet. 2. 20, 21, 22. 16 That we mark how sin dieth, and is weakned in us; that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

Rev. 2. 4. Jam. 1. 19, 22. Eccles. 5. 1. 17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising the same in our lives and conversations; that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

Eph. 5. 20. 18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

2 Tim. 4. 7, 8. 19 That we exercise our faith by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious and blessed Kingdom.

Lastly,

20. Laſtly, that we make not theſe holy practices of repentance common in time, nor uſe them for courſe.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechiſm.

ALmighty God, and moſt merciful Father in Jeſus Chriſt, as thou haſt plainly ſet before us our curſed ſtate, in the clear Glaſs of thy Heavenly Word: ſo we beſeech thee open our eyes to ſee it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are moſt vain and vile creatures, juſtly tainted with the rebellion of our firſt Parents, conceived in ſin, bond-ſlaves to Satan neceſſarily, and yet willingly ſerving divers luſts, and committing innumerable ſins againſt thy Majeſty, whereby we deſerve moſt juſtly to endure all miſeries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But bleſſed be thy Name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in us, no not ſo much as any deſire or endeavour to get out of this woful eſtate, haſt made us ſee and feel in what a caſe we were, and provided a moſt ſoveraign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou haſt freely offered to us: not only kindling in us a deſire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith, to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the ſalvation of our ſouls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleaſed thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jeſus Chriſt, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the ſame Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts daily increaſe of true Faith and Repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change. O God, enable us in ſome good meaſure to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to ſerve thee who haſt created and made us heirs of glory; and thy bleſſed Spirit, who doth continually ſanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holineſs and righouſneſs all the days of our life. Finally, ſeeing of thy infinite goodneſs and mercy thou haſt appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily increaſe of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickning of us in Chriſtian converſation; we humbly beſeech thee to grant all thoſe good means unto us: and to continue

them among us, giving us grace to uſe them purely, conſtantly, and zealouſly, to the glory of thy Name and profit of our brethren, and ſalvation of our ſouls, through Jeſus Chriſt: To whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghoſt, be given all honour and glory for ever; *Amen.*

A Thanks-giving before Meat.

O My heavenly Father; I thank thee through Jeſus Chriſt, for making theſe creatnres to ſerve me, & for giving me leave to feed on them: now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and ſoberly to uſe them, that my bodily health may be ſtill continued to thy glory, to the good of others, and mine own comfort in Jeſus Chriſt, *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving after Meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreſhed with meat and drink, and my mind alſo fitted to do thoſe things that thou requireſt of me, let it now be my meat to do thy will, and thoſe works which belong to my duty; with all chearfulneſs and good conſcience: that for theſe and all other thy mercies my thankfulneſs in heart, word, and deed, may be acceptable in thy ſight, to the end of my life, through Jeſus Chriſt: To whom with thee and the Holy Ghoſt, be all honour, glory, and thankſgiving now and ever: *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy poor and wretched creatures, give thee moſt humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and ſafe ſleep, and for raiſing us up from the ſame. We beſeech thee, for Chriſts ſake, to proſper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the diſcharge of our duty in our vocation: principally, to thy glory next, to the profit of thy Church ard Common-wealth, and laſt of all to the benefit and Content of our Maſters. Grant dear Father, that we may chearfully and conſionably do our buſineſſe and labours, not as men-pleaſers, but as ſerving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Maſter of us, and that thou ſeeſt and beholdeſt us with thy Fatherly eyes, who haſt promiſed reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations, and threatned everlaſting death & damnation

nation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and labours: we beſeech thee, O Heavenly Father, to give us the ſtrength of thy ſpirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediouſneſs of this irkſom labour which thou for our ſins haſt poured upon all mankind, may ſeem to us delectable and ſweet. Fulfil now, O Lord theſe our requeſts, for thy Son our Saviours ſake, in whoſe Name we pray, as he himſelf hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening.

MOſt merciful God and tender Father, which beſide thine ineſtimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the world for our ſakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jeſus Chriſt, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy bleſſed work, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy moſt gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our ſinguiar wealth and commodity; haſt alſo moſt fatherly cared for us: kept us this day from all dangers both of ſoul and body, given us health, food, and apparel, and all other things neceſſary for the comfort and ſuccour of this poor and miſerable life, which many others do want: For theſe, & all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodneſs onely, and fatherly providence, hath hitherto poured upon, and doſt preſently pour upon us, and many others, we moſt humbly thank thee, & praiſe thy holy Name, beſeeching thee; that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkneſs thou haſt ſent over the earth, ſo thou wouldeſt vouchſafe to hide and bury all our ſins, which this day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed againſt thy holy commandements: and now as we purpoſe to lay our bodies to reſt, ſo grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the ſame this night, and for evermore: and whenſoever our laſt ſleep of death ſhall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, ſo that our bodies may reſt both temporally and eternally, to thy glory and our joy, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord: So be it.

The 119 Pſalm.

BLeſſed are thoſe that are undefiled in the way: and walk in the law of the Lord.

2 Bleſſed are they that keep his teſtimonies: and ſeek him with their whole heart.

3 For they which do no wickedneſs walk in his ways.

4 Thou haſt charged, that we ſhould diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my ways were made ſo direct, that I might keep thy Statutes.

6 So ſhall I not be confounded, while I have reſpect unto all thy Commandments.

7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I ſhall have learned the judgements of thy righteouſneſs.

8 I will keep thy Ceremonies: O forſake me not utterly.

The Second Part.

WHerewith ſhall a young man cleanſe his way? even by ruling himſelf after thy word.

2 With my whole heart have I ſought thee, O let me not go out of thy Commandments.

3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I ſhould not ſin againſt thee.

4 Bleſſed art thou, O Lord: O teach me thy ſtatutes.

5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgements of thy mouth.

6 I have had a great delight in the way of thy teſtimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talk of thy Commandments, and have reſpect unto thy ways.

8 My delight ſhall be in thy ſtatutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

HEar, O ye children, the inſtruction of a Father, and give ear to learn underſtanding.

2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forſake ye not my Law.

3 For I was my Fathers Son: tender and dear in the eyes of my mother.

4 He alſo taught me and ſaid unto me; Let thine heart hold faſt my words, keep my Commandments, and thou ſhalt live.

5 Get wiſdom, get underſtanding: forget it not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forſake her not, and ſhe ſhall keep thee; love her, and ſhe ſhall preſerve thee.

7 Wiſ-

7 Wiſdom is the beginning; get wiſdom therefore, and above all poſſeſſions get underſtanding.

8 Exalt her, and ſhe will exalt thee: ſhe ſhall bring thee to honour if thou embrace her.

9 She ſhall give a comely ornament unto thy head: yea, ſhe ſhall give thee a Crown of glory.

10 Hear my ſon, and receive my words, and the years of thy life ſhall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wiſdom, and led thee in the paths of righteouſneſſe.

12 When thou goeſt, thy gate ſhall not be ſtraight: and when thou runneſt thou ſhalt not fall.

13 Take hold of inſtruction, and leave her not: keep her, for ſhe is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and paſſe by.

16 For they cannot ſleep except they have done evil, and their ſleep departeth, except they cauſe ſome to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedneſſe, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous ſhineth as the light, that ſhineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkneſſe: they know not wherein they ſhall fall.

20 My Son, hearken to my words, encline thine ear unto my ſayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midſt of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto thoſe that find them, and health unto all their fleſh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence; for thereout commeth life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

The

THe man is bleſt, that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear.
Nor led his life as ſinners do,
nor ſat in ſcorners chair.
2 But in the Law of God the Lord
doth ſet his whole delight,
And in the Law doth exerciſe
himſelf both day and night.

3 He ſhall be like the tree that groweth
faſt by the rivers ſide,
Which bringeth forth moſt pleaſant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4 Whoſe leaf ſhall never fade nor fall,
but flouriſh ſtill and ſtand;
Even ſo all things ſhall proſper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So ſhall not the ungodly men,
they ſhall be nothing ſo;
But as the duſt which from the earth
the wind drives too and fro.
6 Therefore ſhall not the wicked men
in judgement ſtand upright,
Nor yet the ſinners with the juſt
ſhall come in place or ſight.

7 For why the way of godly men,
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men,
ſhall quite be overthrown.

The 4 Pſalm.

OGod that art my righteouſneſs,
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou haſt ſet me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.
2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my requeſt,
For unto thee unceſſantly
to cry I will not reſt.

3 O mortal men how long will ye
my glory thus deſpiſe?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 Know ye that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuſe,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sin not, but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your chamber quietly
ſee you your ſelves convert,
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice
of righteouſneſs I ſay,
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your truſt alway.

7 The greater ſort crave worldly goods
and riches do embrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace:
8 For thou thereby ſhalt make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their corn and wine
full great increaſe have had.

9 In peace therefore lie down will I,
taking my reſt and ſleep,
For thou only, wilt me, O Lord,
alone in ſafety keep.

The 50 Pſalm.

THe mighty God,
th' eternal hath thus ſpoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke?
Even from the Eaſt,
and ſo forth to the Weſt.
2 From towards Sion,
which place he liketh beſt:
God will appear
in beauty moſt excellent:
3 Our God will come
before that long time be ſpent.

Devouring fire
ſhall go before his face,
A great tempeſt
ſhall round about him trace.

4 Then shall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equity and right.
5 Saying, Go to,
and now thy Saints assemble,
My pact they keep,
their gifts do not dissemble.

6 The heavens shall
declare his righteousness
For God is Judge
of all things more and less.
7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal:
List Israel,
I will thee nought conceal.
Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
8 For giving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold,
or Calf out of thy stall.
10 For all the beasts
are mine, within the woods,
On thousand hills
cattel are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on mountains,
All beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51 Psalm. The first part.

OLord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take
My sins deface, my faults redress
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean
for this unjust and sinful act,
And purifie yet once again
my hanious crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess,
My sins alas do still remain
before my face without release;
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evil in thy sight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements just and right.

5 It is to manifest alas,
that first I was conceived in sin,
Yea of my mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wisdom from above
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with hyssop purge this blot,
I shall be cleaner then the glass,
And if thou wash away my spot,
the snow in whiteness shall I pass.
8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my strength may now amend
which thou hast swag'd for my trespass.

9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand,
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the sand,
10 Make clean my heart within my breast
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To shew to us do thou accord,
the brightness of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know,
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may see thy saving health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad
extol and laud the same.

4 Though

4 Throughout the world so wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth:
For thou with truth and right dost guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.
6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall bless us eke withal.

7 God shall bless us, I say,
and then both far and neer,
The folk throughout the earth alway,
of him shall stand in fear.

The 104 Psalm.

MY soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his name;
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear,
So passing in glory,
that great is thy fame;
Honour and Majesty
in thee shine most clear.

2 With light as a robe
thou hast thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatness may see;
The heavens in such sort
thou also hath spread,
That it to a curtain
compared may be.

3 His chamber beams lye,
in the clouds full sure
Which as his Chariots
are made him to bear,
And there with much swiftness,
his course doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the Air.

4 He made his spirits
as Herolds to go,
And lightning to serve
we see also prest.
His will to accomplish
they run to and fro.
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.

5 He groundeth the earth
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move
none shall have such power.
6 The deep and fair covering
for it made thou haste,
Which by his own nature
the hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flie,
And so give due place,
thy words to obey.
At thy voice of thunder
so fearful they be,
That in their great raging
they haste soon away.

8 The mountains full high,
they then up ascend,
If thou do but speak,
thy word they fulfil.
So likewise the vallies,
full quickly descend,
Where thou them appointest
remain they do still.

9 Their bounds thou hast set,
how far they shall run,
So as in their rage
not that pass they can,
For God hath appointed
they shall not return,
The earth to destroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112 Psalm.

1 THe man is blest that God doth fear,
and that his law doth love indeed.
2 His

2 His seed on earth God will uprear,
and bless such as from him appear.
3 His House with good he will fulfil,
his righteousness endure shall still.

4 Unto the righteous doth arise,
in trouble joy, in darkness light;
Compassion is in his eyes,
and mercy always in his sight.
5 Yea, pity moveth such to lend,
he doth by justice things expend.

6 And surely such shall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he.
7 No tydings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
8 His faith is firm, his fear is past,
for he shall see his foes down cast.

9 He did well for the poor provide;
his righteousness shall still remain,
And his estate with praise abide,
though that the wicked man disdain:
10 Yea, gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
and so consume his state to see.

The 113 *Psalm.*

YE children which do serve the Lord,
Praise ye his name with one accord,
2 Yea, blessed be always his name.
3 Who from the rising of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praised with great fame.

4 The Lord all people doth surmount;
As for his glory we may count;
above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare
Whose dwellings in the heavens are;
of such great power and force is he.

6 He doth abase himself, we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
and also in heaven above.
7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw
his only mercy did him move.

8 And so him set in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.

9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praise ye his holy name.

The 120 *Psalm.*

IN trouble and in thrall,
unto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort,
2 Deliver me I say,
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of false report.
3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'st thou thus for to fling,
thou false and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No less then arrow keen,
or hot consuming fire.

5 Alas, too long I slack,
Within these tents so black,
which Kedars are by name,
By whom the flock elect,
And all of Isaac's sect,
are put to open shame.

6 With them that Peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and set a quiet life.
But when my tale was told,
Causeless I was control'd,
by them that would have strife.

The 126 *Psalm.*

WHen as the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought
From bondage great,
and also servitude extream,
His work was such
as did surmount mans heart and thought.
So that we were
much like to them that use to dream.
2 Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did shew us joyful men.

The heathen folk
were forced then for to confess

How that the Lord
for them alſo great things had done,
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confeſs no leſs:
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cauſe as we begun.
4 O Lord, go forth,
thou canſt our bondage end,
As to deſerts
the flowing rivers ſend.

5 Full true it is,
that they which ſow in tears, indeed,
A time will come,
when they ſhall reap in mirth and joy.
6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious ſeed,
For that their foes
full often times did them annoy.
But their return
with joy they ſure ſhall ſee,
Their ſheaves home bring,
and not empared be.

The 148 *Pſalm.*

GIve laud unto the Lord,
From Heaven that is ſo high,
Praiſe him in deed and word,
Above the ſtarry skie.
2 And alſo ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royal,
Praiſe him with glee.

3 Praiſe him both Moon and Sun,
Which are both clear and bright,
The ſame of you be done,
Ye gliſtering Stars of Light.
4 And eke no leſs,
Ye heavens fair,
And clouds of th' air,
His laud expreſs.

5 For at his word they were,
All formed as you ſee,
At his voice did appear,
All things in their degree.
6 Which he ſet faſt:
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to laſt.

The School-Maſter to his Scholars.

MY Child and Scholar take good heed,
unto the words that here are ſet,
And ſee thou do accordingly,
or elſe be ſure thou ſhalt be bet.

Firſt, I command thee, God to ſerve,
then to thy Parents, duty yield,
Unto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in town and field.

Your cloaths unbuttoned do not uſe,
let not your hoſe ungartered be,
Have Handkerchief in readineſs,
waſh Hand and Face, or ſee not me.

Looſe not your Books, Ink-horn, or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat, or Band,
Let Shooes be tyed, pin Shirt-band cloſſe,
keep well your Hands at any hand.

If broken Hos'd or Shoo'd you go,
or Slovenly in your array,
Without a Girdle, or Untruſt,
then you and I muſt have a fray.

If that thou cry or talk aloud,
or Books do Rend, or ſtrike with Knife,
Or Laugh or Play Unlawfully,
then you and I muſt be at ſtrife.

If that you Curſe, Miſcall, or Swear,
if that you Pick, Filch, Steal, or Lie,
If you forget a Scholars part,
then muſt you ſure your Points untie.

If that to School you do not go,
when time doth call you to the ſame,
Or if you loiter in the ſtreets,
when we do meet, then look for blame.

Wherefore, my child, behave thy ſelf
ſo decently in all aſſayes,
That thou mayſt purchaſe Parents love,
and eke obtain thy Maſters praiſe.

The

The Firſt Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL numbers are made by the divers placing of theſe nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them ſtand together, in ſo many ſeveral places they muſt needs ſtand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the firſt place, and ſo go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left hand, the ſecond place, the next the third place, and ſo forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure ſtandeth from the firſt place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the firſt place is but five, in the ſecond place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty; in the third place five hundred, in the fourth place, five thouſand: in the fifth place, fifty thouſand; and ſo thou may'ſt proceed: As for example, the number thus placed, 1672, being this preſent year from the birth of Chriſt, is one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy two: & this number 5691. being this preſant year from the Creation (though otherwiſe commonly taken) is five thouſand ſix hundred ninety one. But my Book growing greater then I purpoſed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter ſooner then peradventure (thou may'ſt think) I promiſed.

Directions for the Ignorant.

FOr the better underſtanding this brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to adverti ſe thee thus much: Thou muſt firſt be perfect in the numbers above, ſo far as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called, *five periods*, which I for plainneſs ſake ſtick not to call *Chapters*: therefore I begin my account five times, beſt anſwering (as I think) thy demands, when ſuch a one lived, or ſuch a thing done. For thou commonly moveſt thy queſtion one of theſe five ways; either how long was it

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Ægypt* and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkeſt is neareſt one of thoſe times. If then thou findeſt the name as thou ſeekeſt, and the year ſet by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have ſet it down (as thou ſeeſt) in a diverſe Letter, according to the diverſity of the matter. If thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible or Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, ſeek in the *Roman* or *Italick* Letter; which thou uſeſt to call the Latine letter, and paſs over thoſe in the **Engliſh** Letter, for they concern not thy purpoſe. Again, if thou be a Grammer Scholar, or other, that would find ſomething only concerning any prophane Author, ſeek only in the **Engliſh** Letter, paſſing over the other. And becauſe I deſire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Ægypt*, *Aſſyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whoſe turns thou may'ſt eaſily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone, ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth (year.) Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt reading: Therefore read them ſo often till thou canſt run them over as faſt as any other Engliſh.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the World, and created Adam *and* Eve, *their Poſterity was born the Years after, as followeth.*

Year		Year	
130	Seth.	874	Lamech.
253	Enoch.	1066	Noah.
325	Kenan.	1556	Shem.
395	Mahalaleel.	1558	Japhet.
506	Jared.	1656	The Univerſal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of *Shem*.
622	Enoch.		
686	Mathuſelah.		

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

After the Flood.

Year
2 Arphaxad.
37 Selah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
The Tower of *Babel* built.
Reu.
263 Serug.
192 Nahor.
222 Terah.
262 Haran.
352 Abraham.
436 Iſhmael.
452 Sodom *deſtroyed.*
452 Iſaac.
512 Jacob.
587 Ruben.
588 Simeon.
589 Levi.
599 Judah.
600 Dan.
601 Nephtali.
Aſher.
602 Iſſachar.
Gad.
Zebulun.
604 Joſeph.
619 Benjamin.
Theſe twelve were the ſons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs: of whom came the twelve Tribes of Iſrael.
Minerva.
699 Pharez.
642 Hezron.
643 *Jacob* went into Egypt, where Year they were 215 years.
Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 Aaron.
783 Moſes.
Job.
Naaſſon.
Salmon.
858 *Moſes* delivered the Children of Iſrael out of Ægypt, then was the Law given.

CHAP. III.

After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt.
40 *Joſhua* brought the people out of the wilderneſs into the Land of *Canaan*, and reigned 18. y.
41 *Jubiles* began.
58 *Othniel* judged Iſrael 40 y. whereof *Cuſham* the Aramite oppreſſed them 18 y.
Rhadomanthus.
80 *Boaz* of *Rahab.*
90 *Ehud* & *Shamgar*, judged 80 y. whereof *Eglon* the *Moabite* oppreſſed them 18 y.
Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegaſus.
Orpheus.
178 *Deborah* and *Barak* judged 40 y. whereof *Jabin* and *Siſera* oppreſſed 20 y.

Year
198 *Obed* Borne of *Ruth*.
218 *Gideon* judged 40 y. whereof the *Midianites* oppreſſed 7 y.
Theſeus.
258 Abimelech 3 y.
261 Tola 23 y.
284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof the *Ammonites* and *Philiſtines* oppreſſed 12 y.
Amazones Battle againſt Thebes.
311 *Ibſan* judged 7 y.
318 Elon 10 y.
Troy Deſtroyed.
329 *Abdon* the Pirathonite 8 y.
336 *Sampſon* 20 y. In the time of theſe 6 Judges, the *Philiſtines* oppreſſed.
350 *Jeſſe* Father of *David* by *Obed*.
356 *Eli* the Prieſt 40 y.
397 *Samuel* and *Saul* 40 y.
432 **Brutus came into England, if the ſtory be true.**
447 *David* reigned 40 y.
Nathan, *Aſaph*, *Heman*, and *Jeduthun*, Prophets.
477 *Solomon* reigned 40 y. and 481, (in his fourth year,) built the Temple, before the birth of Chriſt, about 916 y.

CHAP. IV.

Before Chriſt.

639 Temple built.
900 Heſiod.

Year
899 *Rhehoboam* reigned over *Judah* 17 y.
882 Abijam 3 y.
878 Aſa 41 y.
838 Jehoſophat 25 y.
813 Jehoram 8 y.
805 Ahaziah 1 y.
804 Athaliah 6 y.
798 Joaſh 40 y.
758 Amaſiah 29 y.
Ionah Propheſieth.
743 **Rome built by Romulus, upon four Hills, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Eſquilinus, Aventinus: and after enlarged by Servius Tullus, within the Walls, with other three Hills, Coelius, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.**
729 Kingdom of *Judah* void 12 years.
725 **Sardanapalus.**
718 Ahaziah 25 y.
Kingdom of *Iſrael* void 22 years.
700 **Numa Pompilius the ſecond Roman King.**
615 **Lycurgus the Lacedemonian.**
Joel, *Hoſea*, *Amos*, and *Iſaiah*, propheſied.
Tullus Hoſtilius the third Roman King.
677 *Jonathan* over *Judah* 15 y.
Michaiah alſo propheſied.
662 Ahaz 15 y.
Hezekiah 29 y.

628 *Sal-*

Year
628 *Salmanaſar* carried ten Tribes of Iſrael captive to Babel, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Iſrael ceaſed.
Merodach Baladan began to bring the Empire from *Aſſer* to *Babel*.
682 Simonides.
Ariſtexenus.
Ancus Martius the fourth Roman King.
Archilochus, Zeleucus, Homer, Phalaris.
617 Manaſſeth 55 y.
Jeremiah Propheſieth.
610 Sappho, Milo, Steſichorus, Epimenides.
564 Nebuchadnezzar.
562 Amon 2 y.
560 Joſiah 31 y.
Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* propheſie.
526 Jehojakim 11 y.
Captivity wherein *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captives *Daniel*, and many others into Babylon, began the third year of *Jehojakim*.
Jeremiah continueth his Propheſie in *Judah*.
Daniel Propheſieth in Babel.
518 Zedekiah 11 y.
Ezekiel Propheſieth.
307 *Jeruſalem* deſtroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the remnant of *Judah* carried into *Ægypt*, where *Jeremiah* propheſieth.

Year
Ezekiel continueth his propheſie in Babel.
501 Conſuls two yearly began in Rome.
495 Horatius Cockles.
494 Salathiel.
493 Dictators in Rome.
487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.
468 Zerobbabel.
466 Pythagoras, Pindarus, Democritus, Creſus, Heraclitus, Eſope, Solon, Thales, Seven Wiſe-men, Piſiſtratus.
456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babilon*, from *Belſhazer* began the Empire of the Perſians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.
454 Temple began to be built.
The Hiſtory of Ezra.
Artachſhaſhte, called of prophane Writers *Cambaſes*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.
The Hiſtory of *Eſther*.
Ahaſhueroſh called *Darius Hyſtaſpis*.
444 He divorced *Vaſhthi*, married *Eſther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.
431 Tribuni Militum.
425 *Darius* of *Perſia*, called alſo *Artachſhaſte*, and of Prophane Writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 y.
Haggai Propheſieth.

Zach-

Year

Zechariah Prophesieth.

423 *Melachi* the last Prophet.

424 *Nehemiah* his story, who builded the walls of Jerusalem.

397 Battle Peloponesiack, 27 years, till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Britain.

386 Themistocles, Aristides, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hyppocrates, Parmenios, Aristarchus, Euripides, Herodotus, Aristobulus, Socrates, Alsibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.

362 Philip of Macedonia Conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had subdued the Lacedemonians.

251 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.

350 Aristocles, Demosthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophrastus, Menander, Xenocrates.

344 Wars with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 years.

332 *Alexander* the great, conquered *Persia*; he entreated the Jews honourably, and reigned 12 years.

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after the death of *Alexander*, was divided

Year

into four Captains, whereof *Syria* and *Ægypt* continued until the Empire of the Romans, and always vexed the Jews.

Now beginneth the story of the *Machabees*.

301 Two Decii in Rome.

300 Zeno Author of the Stoicks.

Aratus. Demetrius, Phalereus.

288 *Ptolomey Philadelphus* caused seventy interpreters to translate the LAW into Greek.

283 Hetruria yielded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polybius, Cleanthes.

267 War of Carthage and Rome 12 y.

241 Battle African with Numidia.

238 Jesus Sirach.

236 Nevius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 The second Battle of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recovered Spain from Rome.

131 The third Battle of Carthage, which was in three years utterly destroyed by Scipio Junior.

129 Pharisees, Saducees, and Essenees, began their Sects.

89 Civil War in Rome eight years, between Marius and Sylla, because Sylla being younger

Year
younger was choſen Captain into Aſia, to ꝧ Battel Mithridatick.
87 Tiganes King of Armenia.
65 Cato Uticenſis, Saluſtius.
57 Cicero Conſul.
57 Britain entred upon by Julius Ceſar.
47 Julius Ceſar reigned Emperour 5 years.
44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.
42 *Octavius Auguſtus* Emperour 56 years.
34 *Herod* the Great made King of Jury; After whoſe death, his four ſons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrachs, See *Luke* 3. 1.
Temple again ſumptuouſly builded by *Herod*.
Chriſt born, in the 24 year of *Auguſtus*: From which beginneth our uſual account.

CHAP. V.

After the Birth of Chriſt.

16 *Tiberius* Emperour, after the Birth of Chriſt 16 years.
33 *Chriſt* Crucified.
33 *Stephen* ſtoned.
42 *Paul* converted.
42 *Herod Agrippa* Preſident in Jury: He beheaded *James*.
42 *Matthew* wrote his Goſpel,

Year
44 *James* beheaded.
46 *Mark* preached in Ægypt.
49 *Luke* wrote.
50 Epiſtle to the Galathians, written from Antioch.
53 Epiſtles to the Theſſalonians, written from Athens.
54 *Philip* Martyred.
51 Epiſtle to the Corinthians, from Epheſus.
51 To *Timothy*, from Troas.
To *Titus*, from Troas.
55 To Corinth from Philippi.
55 *Peters* firſt Epiſtle.
56 *Peters* ſecond Epiſtle.
56 To the Romans, from Corinth.
57 *Claudius Nero* Perſecutor.
59 Epiſtles to the Philippians, Epheſians, Coloſſians, Philemon from Rome.
61 Acts by *Luke* (now as is thought.)
63 *James* thrown down from a Pinnacle.
69 Epiſtle to *Timothy*.
69 *Paul* Martyred at Rome.
73 Jeruſalem deſtroyed by *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*.
76 *Ignatius* Biſhop of Antioch.
83 *Domitian* Emperour.
85 *Nicolaitan* Hereticks.
90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suttonius, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Apulejus.
93 *John* baniſhed to Patmos, where (as is thought) he wrote

Year
his Goſpel, and the Revelation.
67 *John* returned from Patmos to Epheſus.
100 *John* dyed.
114 *Pliny* writeth for the Chriſtians.
133 Galen.
117 *Juſtinus* dyed a Martyr.
180 *Irenæus* of Lions.
187 *England* received the Goſpel.
202 Clements Alexandrinus.
210 Tertullian.
219 Origen.

Year
249 Cyprian.
289 *Conſtantine* reigned in England.
397 Euſebius.
333 Athanaſius.
347 Hilary.
347 Gregory Nazianzen.
371 *Ambroſe* B. of Millain.
375 Hieronimus.
400 Chryſoſtom.
409 Auguſtine.
414 Theodoret.
500 Goths conquered Italy, then increaſed Barbariſm & Papiſtry.

Directions for the Unskilful.

IF thou haſt not been acquainted with ſuch a Table as this following, and deſireſt to make uſe of it, thou muſt get the Alphabet, *viz.* the Order of the Letters, as they ſtand; without book, perfectly, to know where every Letter ſtands, as *(b)* neer the beginning, *(m)* about the midſt, and *(u)* towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldſt find begins with *(a)* look in the beginning of the Table, if with *(t)* look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with *(ba)* look in the beginning of the Letter *(b)* but if with *(bu)* ſee towards the end of that Letter: and if thou obſerveſt the ſame for the third and fourth Letters, thou ſhalt find thy word preſently.

Secondly, Thou muſt know the cauſe of the difference of the Letters, all Written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other Learned Language. Thoſe with the *Italick* Letters, as (*abandon*) are French words made Engliſh: Thoſe with the Engliſh Letter are meerly Engliſh, or from ſome other vulgar tongue. The word joyning unto it is ever Engliſh, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar Engliſh word. But thoſe that have no word expounding them, are ſet down to let thee ſee their true writing, where I thought thou mighteſt otherwiſe err. And know further, that all the words that have in them *(y)* or *(ph)* together, or begin with *(chr)* where *(h)* is

is never pronounced, or end with *(iſm)* are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philoſophy, Chriſt, Baptiſm. But where I ſay they are Greek, I mean with ſome difference of termination, for they were brought from *Greece* to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly ſtampt; and when they came to us, we coyned them after our faſhion: as Chriſt is in Latine *Chriſtus*, in Greek *Chriſtos*: ſo Baptiſm in Latine *Baptiſmus*, in Greek *Baptiſmos*. The like muſt be obſerved for the Latine words, as thoſe that we have ending in *(ion)* the Latine hath them in *(io)* *creation*, *remiſſion*, in Latine, *creatio*, *remiſſio*. But touching the French, we have ſome of them with difference, and ſome without; and thus thou ſhalt diſcern them; thoſe with difference are marked with this (*) as *(accompliſh)* in French *(accomplir)*, and therefore you ſhall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another: as thus, in that word *Brigandine*, ſee *Barque*, then thoſe two be of a ſignification, and ſo thou ſhalt learn variety of words.

When a word hath two ſignifications, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a dog is well known, but a *barque*, that is, a little ſhip is not ſo familiar, therefore I put down that; if I ſhould put down all derivations, it would be over long; therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice ſoon from the primitive or original: I have therefore ſet down ſome few of the hardeſt, yet ſome Rules for them thou ſhalt find in the end: there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known, I omit them.

Abandon caſt away
abba Father
abbeſſe abba eſſe, Miſtriſs of a Nunnery
abreviate ſhort
abridge ſee abreviate
abute lye unto
abecedary the order of the Letters, or he that uſeth them
abet maintain
abominable
abhor
abject baſe
abjure renounce
aboliſh make void
abricor * t. of fruit
aboard
abrogate ſee aboliſh
abſolve pardon
abſolve perfect
abſolution forgiveneſs
abſtinence reſtraining
abſtract ſee abreviate
abſurd fooliſh
accent tune
accept take liking

acceſs free coming to
acceſſary partaker
accident befall
accomodate fit to
accompliſh * finiſh
account * to reckon
accord * agréement
accurate cunning
accrew * grown
aſcertain * make ſure
atchieve ſée accompliſh
acorn
active nimble
actual in act
acute witty
addict given to
adieu farewel
addreſs prepare, direct
adjacent lying to
adjourn defer
adjure make to ſwear
adminiſter govern or ſerve
admire marvel at
admiral chief by Sea
admiſſion receiving
adopt take from his child
adore worſhip
adorn beautifie
adverſe contrary
advertiſe give knowledge
adulation flattery
adulterate counterfeit
advocate atturney
advowſon patronage
aduſtion burning
affable ready and courteous in ſpeech
affect earneſtly deſire
affinity kin by Marriage
affirmative avouching
affiance truſt
affianced betrothed
agent doer
aggravate make grievous
agility nimbleneſs
agony heavy paſſion
alacrity chéerfulneſs
alarm ſound to the battle
alien ſtranger
alienation eſtranging
alight
alledge * bring proof
alliance kindred or league
alluſion pointing to
allude to point to
aliment nouriſhment
alms
almighty
alphabet order of letters
altercation debate
allegory ſimilitude
allegiance obedience
altitude height
allegation alledging
ambaſſadour meſſenger
ambiguous doubtful
ambition deſire to honour
ambuſhment plot by train
amorous full of love
amplifie enlarge
anatomy gr. cutting up
anathema accurſed
andiron
anguiſh grief
anchor
animate encourage
annually yearly
animadverſion noting

antichrist against Christ
antidated fore-dated
anticipation preventing
angle corner
antickly disguised
annihilate make void
ancestor fore-fathers
annullity see annihilate
aphorism general rule
apostate back-slider
apostasie falling away
amen so be it
apostle gr. see ambassadour
apology gr. defence
apocalyps gr. revelation
alpha gr. the first Greek Letter
apothecary
apochrypha not of authority
apparent in sight
appeach accuse
appeal to seek to a higher Judge
appertain to belong
appurtenant } belonging
appurtenance }
appetite desire to eat
application applying to
appose ask question
apposition apposing
approbation allowing
approve allow
approach come nigh
appropriate make his own
apt fit
arbiter } umpire
arbitrator }
arbitriment judgement
arch gr. chief
archangel gr. chief angel
archbishop chief bishop
architect chief builder
argent silver
argue to reason
arithmetick gr. art of numbering
ark ship
armory house of armour
arraign
arrive * come to land
arrerages * debt unpaid
artificer handicrafts-man
artificial workman-like
articulate joynted
ascend go up
ascertain * assure
assent agreement
ascent a going up
ascribe give to
askew asquint
aspect looking up
aspire climb up
asperate rough
aspiration breathing
assay * prove
assail set upon
assayl see assail
assertion affirming
assiduity continuance
asseveration earnest affirming
assign appoint
assignation appointment
assi[illegible]s
assistance help
associate company
astrictive } binding
astringent }
astronomy gr. } knowledge of the
astrology } stars

atheist,

atheist without God
atheism the Opinion of the Atheist
atach setze upon
attaint * convict of crime
attainder * a conviction
attempt * set upon
attentive heedy
attribute give to
avarice covetousnes
audacious bold
audience hearing
auditor hearer, or officer of accounts
audible easie to be heard
aver avouch
augment to increase
avouch affirm with earnestnes
authentical gr. of authority
autumn the harvest
axiom certain principle.
Ballance a pair of Scales
bayliff
bankrupt bankrout
banquet
baptist a baptizer
baptism
barbarian rude person
barbarism barbarousnes
barque * a small ship
barreter a contentious person
barrester allowed to give counsel
barter to bargain
battery beating
balm
beatitude blessednes
beguile deceive
beneficial profitable
benevolence good will
benign favourable
benignity bounty
bereft depzived
besiege
biere
bishop overseer
blanck to make white
blaspheme gr. speaking ill of God
blood
bear
beast
boat
bough
bought
bonnet cap
bracelets
bracer
brief
brigandine coat of defence
brigandine see *barque*
brandish * to make a Sword bright
breath
brothel keeper of a house of bawdry
bruise
bruit
buggery conjunction with one of the same
burgess a head man of a town
build.
Calidity craftines
capacity conceit or receit
cancel to undo
canon gr. law
canonize make a saint
capital deadly, or great

capi-

capital State-house
capitulate
captious catching
captive prisoner
captivate make subject
carbuncle k. disease or stone
carnality fleshlines
casuality chance
castigation chastisement
catalogue gr. head roll
cathedral gr. Church, chief in the Dioces
catholique universal
cauldron
caution warning
celebrate make famous
celestial heavenly
celerity swiftnes
censure correction
censor corrector
centurion captain
cease
cement
center middest
ceremony
certain
certifie
cerus white lead
cistern
character the fashion of a letter
chaunt * sing
champain plain field
chambering lightnes
character a grant, performing
chamberlain
chariot
chancery
chivalry Knight-hod
chief
cherubin order of Angels
chirography gr. hand-writing
christ annointed
chirurgion gr.
choler gr. a humour causing anger
chronicle gr. History
chronographer gr. history writer
chronology gr. history of times
church faithful people
christal gr. glas
cider drink made of apples
cinamon
circle
circuit
citron
city
citizen
circumcise to cut about the privy skin
circumference round circuit
circumlocution circumference of speech
circumvent prevent
civit
civil
clamorous ready to speak ill
clemency gentlenes
client he that is defended
cockatrice k. of beasts
collect gather
colleague companion
collatio recital
coadjutor helper
cogitation thought
collusion deceit
colum one side of a Page divided
comedy gr. stage-play

com-

commencement a beginning
comet gr. blazing ſtar
commentary expoſition
commodious profitable
commotion rebellion
communicate made partaker
communion fellow-ſhip
compact joyn together
compendious ſhort
competitor he that ſtandeth with me for an office
compile gather and make
complexion
complices colleagues
compoſe make
compoſition agreement
comprehend contain
compriſe ſee comprehend
concoct to digeſt meat
concord agree
concordance agreement
competent convenient
compromit to make agree
concavity hollowneſs
compulſion force
conceal
conception conceiving in the womb
concupiſence deſire
concur agree together
condeſcend agrée unto
condign worthy
conduct guiding
confeſſion compounding
confederate ſee compact
confer talk together
conference communication
confidence truſt
confirm eſtabliſh
confiſcate forfeiture of goods
conflict battle
confound overthrow
congeal harden
congeſtion a heaping up
congregate gather together
congruity ſee concord
conjunction joyning together
conjecture gueſs
conſent { agreement / harmony
conſequence following
conſecrate to make holy
conſequent following
conſevre keep
conſiſt ſtand
conſolation comfort
conſiſtory a place of civil judgement
conſort ſee conſent
conſpire agree for ill
conſtrue expound
conſult take counſel
contagious that corrupteth
contemplation meditation
continence modeſt abſtaining
contract make ſhort
contradiction
contribute beſtow
contrite ſorrowful
contrition ſorrow
convert turn
convict proved guilty
convert bring before
converſe company with
convocation calling together
convulſion
copartner fellow
copious plentiful

corps

corps dead body
corporal bodily
corrosive fretting
correspondent answerable
corrigible easily corrected
corroberate strengthen
covert hiding p'ace
costive bound in body
cosmography gr. description of the world
counterpoise make level
countermaind command contrary
compunction pricking
coffin a basket, or corp-chest
creed the belief
credence belief
credulous easie to believe
criminous faulty
crucifie fasten to a cross
crocodile k. of beasts
culpable blame-worthy
cubit a ot and half
cup-boord
cursalite turning fast over
cymbal an instrument
clyster or a glister
cypress.
Deacon gr. provider for the poor
debility weakness
deaf that cannot hear
damage loss
decent comely
decline fall away
decision cutting away
decorum comelines
descipher describe
dedicating a devoting
deduct taking out
defect want
deflower to dishonour
defraud deceive
deformed ill shapen
define shew what it is
degenerate be unlike his Ancestors
dehort move from
deity God-head
deifie make like God
delectation delight
delicate dainty
delude deceive
deluge great flood
delusion mockery
demonstrate shew plainly
denizon freeman
denounce declare a sentance against
depend hang upon
deportation carrying away
depose put from
deprive see oppose
depute appoint
deride mock
derive fetch from
derivation take from a nother
derogate see detract
describe set forth
descend go down
desart wilderness
desist leave off
detest hate greatly
detect bewray
detract take from
detriment losse
detrude thrust from
devote given unto
dexterity aptnesse

diabolical develish
diadem crown
diet manner of food
dialogue gr. conference.
defame
defamation a slandering
difficult hard
diocess gr. jurisdiction
diocesan that hath jurisdiction
digest bring in order. see concoct
dignity worthiness
digress turn from
dilate enlarge
direct guide
diminution lessening
disburse * lay out money
discend see descend
disciple scholar
dicipline instruction
dissent disagree
discern see
disclose discover
discord disagreement
discuss examine, or dissolve
disjoyn unjoyn
disfranchise take away freedom
dismiss let passe
disloyal disobedient
disparagement inequality of birth
dispence set free
disperse send abroad
dispeople to unpeople a place
discent from our ancestors
dissimilitude unlikeness
dissolve unloose
dissolute careless
dissonant disagreeing
distinguish put difference
dice
disable make unable
disability unableness
disanul make void
disputable questionable, or doubtful
define
discomfit put to flight
discomfiture a putting to flight
discipher lay open
digestion bringing into order
digression going from the matter
difficulty hardness
dimension measuring
direction ordering
dissimulation dissembling
discourse
dismember part one piece from another
disposition natural inclination or setting in order
discipation scattering
dissolution breaking
distillation distilling, or dropping down
distinct differing
distinction making a difference
divulgate make common
dispoil take away by violence
display spread abroad
distracted troubled in mind
distribution division
disturb disquiet
dissuade see dehort
ditty the matter of a Song
divert turn from
divine heavenly

divi-

divinity heavenly doctrine
diuturnity daylinesse
doctrine learning
dolour grief
dolorous grievous
docility easinesse to be taught
dolphine k. of fish
domestical at home
dominion } rule
domination }
Eclipse gr. failing
ecclesiastical belongeth to the Church
edict commandment
edifice building
education bringing up
edition putting forth
effect a thing to be done
effectual forcible
effeminate womanish
efficacy force
effusion pouring forth
egresse forth-going
election choyce
elect chosen
elegance fine speech
elephant k. of beasts
emroids k. of disease
elevate lift up
embleme gr. picture
emmet, or pismire
empire governmet
encroach
enarration declaration
encounter set against
enduce move
enhance make greater
enimity } hatred
enmity }
enchant * bewitch
enfranchise * make free
enflame burn
engrate preys upon
enlign flag of War
enormous out of square
enterr lay in the earth
enterlace put betweén
environ compass about
ephah k. of measure
epitaph gr. the Writing on a Tomb
epitomy gr. the brief of a book
epitomize gr. to make an epitomy
epistle gr. a letter sent
episcopal bishop-like
epicure given to pleasure
epilogue conclusion
equinoctial when the days and nights are equal
erect set up
erroneous full of errour
escheat forfeit
essence substance
estimate esteém
eternal everlasting
evangelist bringer of good tydings
evict overcome
eunuch gr. gelded, or great officer
evocation calling forth
exasperate whet on
exact perfect, or require with extremity
exaggerate heap up
exaltation advancing
except

excursion running out
exceed
excel
exchequer office of receipt
exclaim cry out
execrable cursed
execute perform
excrement dung
exempt free
exemplifie enlarge
exhibit put up
exile banish
exorcist gr. conjurer
expedient fit
expel put out
expend lay out
expedition haste
expect look for
expire end
explicate declare
exploit enterprise
expulsion driving out
exquisite perfect
extend spread forth
extenuate lessen
extol advance
exhort wring out
extract draw out
extemporal } sudden
extemporary }
Fabulus feigned
fact deed
faction division
factious that maketh division
facility easiness
falkoner
fallacity deceit
fantasie
fatal by destiny
festival feast day
festivity mirth
female } the she
feminine }
fertile fruitful
fervent hot
feaver ague
figurative by signs
finally lastly
firmament sky
flagon great wine-pot
flexible easily bent
flegm one of the humours
flux disease of scouring
fornication uncleanness between single persons
fortification strengthning
fountain head-spring
fortitude valiantnesse
fragments relicks
fragility brittleness
fragrant sweet smelling
fraternity brother-hood
fraudulent deceitful
frequent often
frivolous vain
frontlet k. head attire
fructifie make fruitful
frustrate make void
frugal thrifty
fugitive runagate
function calling
funeral burial
furbrusher dresser
furious raging
future time to come.
Garboyl hurly burly
garner corn-chamber
gem precious stone

genti-

gentility } gentry
generosity }
gentile heathen
generation off-spring
gender
genealogie generation
genitor father
geometry gr. art of measuring
gesture
ginger
gourd h. plant
gorget
gorgerous
gospel glad tidings
gradation by steps
graduate that hath taken degree
gratifie to pleasure
gratis freely
guardian * keeper
gulph deep pool
gyves fetters.

Hability } ableneſſe
or }
ability }
habitable able to dwell in
habit apparel
harbinger ſent before to prepare
harmony gr. muſick
hallelujah praiſe to the Lord
heraulds Kings Meſſengers
haughty lofty
hebrew from Hebers ſtock
heathen ſee gentile
helmet head-piece
heritick } that holds
heritical } hereſie
homage worſhip
hoſonna ſave I pray thee
horror amazement
hoſtage pledge
hoſt army
hoſtility hatred
humane gentle
humidity moyſture
hymn gr. ſong
hypocrite diſſembler
hyſope.

Ideot gr. unlearned
idolatry gr. falſe worſhip
jealous
Jeſus Saviour
ignominy reproach
illigitimate unlawfully born
illuſion mockery
imbecility weakneſſe
imbark
immediate next to
imitation following
immoderate without meaſure
immortal everlaſting
impeach accuſe
immunity freedom
impediment lett
imperial belonging to the Church
imperfection unperfectneſſe
impenitent unrepentant
impiety ungodlineſſe
impoſe lay upon
impreſſion printing
im[illegible]dent ſhameleſs
impugn diſprove
impute
impunity without puniſhment
impropriation making proper
imanity beaſtly cruelty
importune to be earneſt with
imperious deſirous to rule

inceſſantly

incessantly earnestly
inquisition searching
incense s. offering
insence to stir up
incident hapning
inchant * bewitch
inclination moving
incline lean unto
incumber trouble
incommodious hurtful
incompatible unsufferable
incongruity without agreement
incontinent presently, or unchast
incur run into
indemnity without loss
indignity unworthiness
indignation hatred
induce move
induction bringing in
indurate harden
infamous ill reported
infection corrupting
infer bring in
infernal belonging to hell
infirmity weakness
inflamation inflaming
infinite without number
influence a flowing in
inform give notice
ingrave carve
ingredience entrance
inhabit dwelling
inhibit forbid
inhibitation forbidding
injunction committing
injurious wrongful or hurtful
innovate make new
innovation making new
inordinate out of order
insinuate creep in
inspire breath into
insolent proud
instigation provoking
institute appoint
intercept prevent
interceſſion going between, or making intreaty
interchange exchange
intercourse mutual access
interest loan
interline write between
intermeddle deal with
intermingle mingle with
intermission a ceasing
interpreter expounder
interrogation a questing, asking
interrupt break off
intricate inwrapped
introduction entrance
intrude to thrust in violenly
invincible not to be won
irruption breaking in
irrevocable not to be recalled
irreprehensible without reproof
Israelite of Israel
judicial belonging to judgement
jubile year of joy
juror sworn man
ju.e
justifie approve.
Lapidary skilful in stones
largess liberality
lascivious wanton
laud praise
laurel bay-tree
laxative loose
legacy gift by will, or ambassage
legion hoast

legate

legate ambaſſage
legerdemain light-handed
leproſie k. of diſeaſe
libertine looſe in Religion
lethargy k. of drowſie diſeaſe
licentious taking liberty
lieutenant deputy
limitation appointment
literature learning
lingel Shoo-makers thread
linguiſt skilful in tongues
litigious quarrelous
lore law
loterie * caſting of lots
loyal obedient
lunatick wanting of wits.
Magician uſing witch-craft
magiſtrate governour
magnanimity of a great mind
magnificence ſumptuouſneſs
maladie diſeaſe
malicious
male-contented diſcontented
malign hating
manacles fetters
manger
maranatha accurſed
manumiſs ſet free
march go in array
mart fair
martial warlike
marches borders
margent edge of a book
marrow
martyr gr. witneſs
matron antient woman
matrice womb
mature ripe
mechanical gr. handy-craft
mediocrity meaſure
medicine
mercement
mediator advocate
mercer
mercy
meditate muſe
monſtrous defiled
melancholly gr. humour of ſolitarineſs
melodious ſweet ſounding
meritorious that deſerveth
method gr. order
metaphor gr. ſimilitude
miniſtration miniſtring
militant warring
minority under age
monaſtery collage of Monks
miraculous marvellous
mirrour * a leoking-glaſs
mitigate aſſwage
mixtion mingling
mixture *idem*
mobility moving
modeſt ſober
moderate temperate
modern of our times
moiety half
moment weight, or ſudden
momentary ſudden
monarch gr. one ruling all
moote argue
monument antiquity
morality civil behaviour
mortal that endeth
mortuary due for the dead
motive cauſe moving
morti
mountain great hill

munition defence
mutable cangeable
muſtachio's upper lips hair
malmſey
muſe goodneſſe of learning
mutation change
myrrhe k. of ſweet gum
myſtical that hath a myſtery in it
miſtery hidde n ſecret.
Native borne
narration declaration
near
neceſſity
navigation ſailing
negromancy gr. black art
nerve ſinew
negligence
neuter of neither ſide
nicolaitan gr. an Heritick from Micholas
nephew
nonage under age
non-ſuit not following
novice
notifie give knowledge
numeration numbring
nutriment nouriſhment.
Obeyſance obedience
oblation offering
oblique crooked
oblivious forgetful
obſtinate froward
obſcure dark
obſtruction ſtopping
obtuſe dull
occidental belonging to the Weſt
odious hateful
odour ſmell
odoriferous ſweet ſmelling
officious dutiful
olivet place of Olives
Omnipotent Almighty
operation working
opportunity fitneſſe
oppoſe ſet againſt
opprobrious reproachful
ordure dung
original beginning
oracle a ſpeech from God
ordination ordaining
orphan without parents
orthography gr. true writing
oſtentation boaſting
overplus more then needeth.
Pacifie quiet
pamphlet ſmall treatiſe
pantofle a ſlipper
paradiſe a place of pleaſure
paraphraſe gr. expoſition
paramour amorous Lady
parable ſimilitude
parcel
parget
partial
partiſion diviſion
paſſion ſuffering
paſſeover one of the Jews Feaſts
pathetical gr. vehement
patriarch gr. chief father
patrimony Fathers gift
patronage defence
patronize defend
pavilion tent
paucity fewneſs
pavement
peccavi I have offended

parti-

peculiar proper
penſive ſorrowful
penticoſt gr. Whitſontide
perceive
peregrination journeying in a ſtrange Land
peremptory reſolute
perfect
period end
perilous dangerous
permit ſuffer
permutable changeable
perpetuity a continuance
perplexity trouble, grief
perſecute
perſiſt } continue
perſevere }
perſpicuous evident
participate partaker
pervert overthrow
peruke hair laid forth
perverſe froward
pedegree a ſtock
petition prayer
phantaſie imagination
pheaſant
phariſee one of that ſect
phyſiognomy knowledge by the viſage
phyſick
phraſe gr. form of ſpeech
phrenſie gr. madneſs
philoſophy gr. ſtudy of wiſdom
pigeon
pirate ſea-robber
piety godlineſs
pillage ſpoil in war
pilot * Maſter-guider of a ſhip
plaintiff the complainant
planet gr. wandring ſtar
plauſible pleaſing
plenitude fullneſs
plume feather
plurality more then one
policy
poitrel ornament for a horſe breaſt
poet gr. a verſe-maker
poetreſs a woman-poet
poliſh deck
pollute defile
pomegranat k. of fruit
ponderous weighty
populous full of people
poſtſcript written after
protract defer
popular pleaſing the people
preamble fore-ſpeech
precept command
predeceſſor before departed
predeſtinate appoint before
precious
precinct compaſs
predominant ruling
preface ſee preamble
prejudice hurt
prejudicated foreſtalled
premunire forfeiture of goods
preparative preparation
prepoſterous diſordered
prerogative privilege
presbyterie gr. elderſhip
preſcript decree
preſcription limitation
preſt ready
primitive firſt
priority firſt in place
priſtine old

probation allowance
prodigious monstrous
proceed go on
profound deep
prophane ungodly
prognosticate fore-tell
progeny off-spring
prohibit forbid
prologue see preface
prolix tedious
prompt ready
promulgation see publication
propitiatory sacrifice to pacifie
propose propound
propriety property
prorogue put off
prostitute set open for uncleanness
propheſie foretell or expound
prophet gr. he that propheſieth
prospect a sight a far off
prowess valiantness
prose the writeing that is not verse
proselite gr. stranger converted
prostrate fall down
protect defend
provocation provoking
provident fore-seeing
prudence wisdom
psalm heavenly song
psalmograph } writer of
psalmist } Psalms
psalter book of Psalms
publish set abroad
publique open
publican toll-gatherer
publication publishing
purgatory place of purging
pursuit following
puissant powerful
putrifie corrupt.
Quadrangle fourcornered
quadrant four-squared
queach thick heap
quinteſſence the chief vertue
quotidian daily.
Repacity
rapine violent catching
ratifie establish
real unfeigned
receipt
receit
recognisance acknowledgement
recoil go back
reconcile bring into favour
recreate refresh
redeem buy again
redemption buying again
refection refreshing
reflexion casting back
refer put ober
refuge succour
regenerate born again
regiment government
regiſter calender
reject cast away
rejoynder
reiterate repeat
relate report
relation reporting
relapse back sliding
relaxation refreshing
relinquish forsake
remit forgive
remiss loose
remorse prick of conscience
remove renew

renounce * forsake
repast food
repel put back
repeal call back
repose put trust in
repress put down
repulse putting back
repugnancy contrariety
repugnant contrary
repute account
resign give over
restauration restoring
resume take again
revoke call back
rhetorick art of eloquence
rhetorician gr. skilful in Rhetorick
rheum gr.
rogue
ruinous ready to fall
rudiment first instruction
rupture breach
rustical clownish.
Sabbath rest
sacriledge Church robbing
sacrament holy sign, or oth
sacrifice
sadduce h. sectary
safeguard safe-keeping
saint holy one
sanctification holiness
salubrity wholesomness
sanctitie } holiness
sanctimony }
sanctuary holy place
sandals gr. slippers
sapience wisdom
satiety fulness
satyr niping verse
saturity fullness
savage wild
sauce
scalp pate
sacrifice launce a sore
scepter sign of rule
schism breach
schismatick that moveth a chism
scripture writing
scruple doubt
scrupulous full of doubts
scourges
scurrility saucy scoffing
seclude shut out
sectary see schismatick
secondary the second
seduce deceive
sedulity diligence
seigniory Lordship
seminary a nurcery
senator Alderman
sensible easily felt
sense
sensual brutish
sepulchre grave
sequel following
sequester to remove from, or displace
service
sergeant
servitude bondage
servile slavish
severity sharpness
sect kind
significant plainly signifying
simplicity plainness
sinister unhappy
situation placing

slaughter
slice
sluce
soar mount high
sociable fellow-like
solace
solution unlosing
society fellowship
solicet move
summary brief
sophister cavileer
sorcery
soveraign chief
spacious large
specifie signifie
special
spicery
spleen gr. milt
spongeous like a sponge
spruce
squinancy k. disease
station standing
stability sureness
stillatory a distilling place
stipendiary that serveth for wages
studious diligent
style manner of speech
submis lowly
suborn procure a false witness
subscribe write under
substract } take from
subtract }
substitute deputy
subtile crafty
subversion overthrowing
succeed follow
suggest
sulphur brimstone
summarily briefly
supercificies upperside
superfluous needless
superscription writing above
supplant overthrow
support bear up
supposition supposing
suppress
superior higher
supremacy chiefdom
surcharge overcharge
surmount exceed
surcingle
suspence
surplus see overplus
survive overlive
synagogue place of assembly
sycophant tale bearer
synod general assembly.
Tabernacle tent
timerarious rash
timerity rashness
temperature temperateness
temperate keeping a mean
temperance sobriety
temple a Church
tempestuous boysterous
temporize to serve the time
temporary for a time
terrestrial earthly
tenuity smallness
tetrach gr. governour of a forth part
tenure hold
termination ending
thwite shave
timerous fearful
tertain every other day
testification witnessing

theolo-

theology gr. divinity
thyme k. herb
tractable easie to handle
tractate a treatise
tragedy a solemn play
tradition delivering from one to another
traffique bargaining
transfigure change
transitory soon pass away
tranquility quietness
transfer convey over
transform transfigure
transgress break
translate turn
transport carry over
transpose change
triangle three cornered
tribunal judgement seat
tripartice threefold
trivial common
tribe company
tromp deceive
triumph great joy
triumphant rejoycing for the conquest
tribute
truce peace
turbulent
tympany k. dropsie.
Vacant void
valour courage
vanquish overcome
vapour moysture
vendible salable
venerable worshipful
versifie make verses
venereal fleshly
vesture
vestiment } garment
vice
vicious
view
vincible
victorious that hath gotten many victories
vineyard orchard of grapes
vigilant watchful
visitation going to see
vision sight
ulcer vile
union unity
unite joyn
universal general
urine stale
unsatiable that hath not enough
vocation calling
volubility swiftness
voluptuous given to pleasure
urbanity courtisie
usurp take unlawful authority
utility profit
vulgar common
wages
wager
weight
wrought.

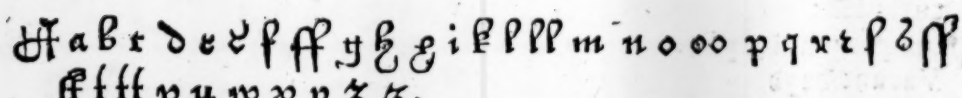
FINIS.

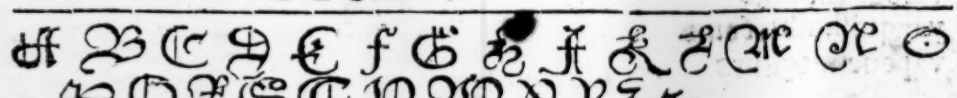
To the Reader.

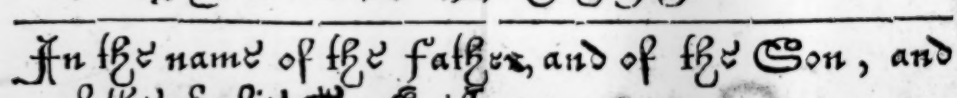
IF notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little Child may have spoiled his book before it be learned; thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the Second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair these Written Copies until he can Read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of Rule, or length of Matter, unfit for Children; plentiful experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast either tryed, or diligently Read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewel.







My soul cleaveth to the dust: O quicken thou me according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my ways, and thou heardest me: O teach me thy statutes.

Make me to understand the way of thy commandements, and so shall I talk of thy wondrous works.

My soul melteth away for very heaviness, comfort thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the way of lying, and cause thou me to make much of thy law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy Judgments have I laid before me.

I have stuck unto thy testimonies, O Lord confound me not.

I will run the way of thy commandements when thou hast set my heart at liberty.

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